PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,866—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewes	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Whelar	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewes	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewes	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Whelar	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	740	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnsching	2,705	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th Dec. at noon, calling a' Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 10th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December 1896.

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BOMBAY,

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CALCUTTA.
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4123	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter,
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.
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SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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CHRISTMAS 1896.

TRADE MARK.

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NEW TINNED GOODS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Mayfair Ox Tongues ..... per small Tin	3 12	4 4
Do. do. do. per middle size Tin	4 8	5 0
Calves Tongues ..... per 1 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Do. ..... per 2 lb. Tin	3 0	3 6
Tomato Catsup ..... per ½ pint	0 8	0 9
Do. ..... per pint	1 0	1 2
Harris's Lard ..... per 1 lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Do. ..... per 2 lb. Tin	1 7	1 10
Napier Lunch Pate ..... per Tin	1 3	1 6
Salad Cream (Crosse & Blackwell's) ..... per small bottle	0 10	0 12
Do. do. per large bottle	1 2	1 4
Mortadella Sausages (Crosse and Blackwell's) ..... per ½ lb. Tin	0 12	0 14
Double Crown Lobster ..... per Tin	1 3	1 6
Excelsior Sardines & Tomatoes per Tin	1 6	1 9
Jacob's Cream Biscuits .... per 2 lb. Tin	1 8	1 11
Champignons in Bottles ..... per bottle	0 14	1 0
French Asparagus ..... per Tin	1 0	1 2
Royans a la Bordelaise ..... per Tin	0 10	0 12
Scotch "Provost" Oats ... per 2lb. Tin	0 10	0 12
Teyssoneau's Anchovies in oil per bottle	1 5	1 9
Mushrooms in Vinegar ..... per bottle	1 2	1 4
Salmon Cutlets, Astoria ..... per Tin	1 2	1 4
Petit Pois, Noyens ..... per bottle	0 12	0 14
Californian Asparagus ..... per Tin	1 6	1 9
Do. do. Tips ..... per Tin	1 0	1 2
Lemon Jelly (Southwell & Co.'s) 1lb bottle	0 8	0 9

DRIED FRUITS NUTS, &c.

Pulled Figs ..... per box	3 0	3 6
Choice Turkey Figs ..... "	0 14	1 0
Elva Plums ..... "	8 8	1 11
Muscatels ..... per lb.	0 14	1 0
Soft Shell Almonds ..... "	0 6	0 7
Barcelona Nuts ..... "	0 6	0 7
Brazil Nuts ..... "	8	0 9
Cob Nuts ..... "	0 12	0 14
Walnuts ..... "	0 6	0 7
Almeria Grapes ..... "	1 0	1 2
Moss ..... per bundle	0 10	0 12
Mistletoe ..... per spra.	0 10	0 12
Holly ..... "	0 10	0 12
Flowers ..... "	0 10	0 12
Variagated Holly ..... per wreath	0 13	0 14

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S XMAS CAKES, ETC.

Family Cake No. 1	per tin	1 8	1 11
Do. " " 2	"	3 0	3 6
Genoa " " 1	"	1 8	1 11
Do. " " 2	"	2 12	3 2
Sultana Cambridge " " 1	"	1 8	1 11
Do. " " 2	"	2 4	2 8
Iced Fruit "	"	1 14	2 2
Do. "	"	3 4	3 10
Fruit "	"	1 6	1 9
Do. "	"	2 8	2 14
Iced Almond "	"	3 4	3 10
Do. "	"	1 14	2 2
Almond "	"	1 6	1 9
Do. "	"	2 8	2 14
Gray Dunn & Co.'s short Bread ... "		1 12	2 0
Scott's short Bread ..... "		1 12	2 0
Do. Oat Cakes ..... "		2 0	2 4
Hubbard's Rusks ..... "		4 0	4 8

SWEETS AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
French Almond Rock (Pascall's) per 1lb. Tin.	1 2	1 4
" " " per pkt.	0 4	0 5
Concert Toffee " " per 1lb. Tin.	0 14	1 0
Cherry Blossom Pastilles " per Jar.	1 0	1 2
Golden Maltex " per bott.	0 12	0 14
Bia Curex " per "	0 12	0 14
Assorted Drops " per "	0 8	0 9
Wall Baskets of Sweets " each.	1 0	1 2
Jellies " per lb.	0 10	0 12
Old English Toffee " per pkt.	0 4	0 5
Butter Scotch " per "	0 4	0 5
Assorted Toffee " per "	0 4	0 5
Valentia Almonds " per lb.	1 4	1 7
" " (Bovil's) per "	1 12	2 0
Vanilla Pralines ..... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Rose " ..... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Chocolate Nonpareil ..... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Apricotines ..... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Simple Fondants ..... per lb.	1 8	1 11
Amandes Surfin ..... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Dragees Legumes ..... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Birds Eggs ..... per lb.	2 8	2 14
Mixed Fruit Pastilles ..... per lb.	1 12	2 0
Silvered Almonds ..... per lb.	5 0	5 10
Turkish Delight ..... per box	0 6	0 7
Life Boats with Sweets ..... each	0 10	0 12
Chests of Drawers with Sweets ... "	0 10	0 12
" " " ... "	1 4	1 7
Fancy Bask ts with Sweets	0 12	0 14
Teapots with Sweets	1 4	1 7
Nougat Montelimart ..... per pkt.	0 10	0 12
Mixed Fruits Pastilles ..... per lb.	1 12	2 0
Caramels ..... "	1 4	1 7
Do. Pensylvanian ..... "	0 14	1 0
Burnt Almonds Rose ..... "	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Vanilla ..... "	1 8	1 11
Marrons in Syrup ..... per bot.	3 8	4 0
Cossaques and Crackers ..... per box from	0 12	0 14
Do. do. ..... " to	6 9	6 12
Fruits assorted, Glaces and Cristallises ..... per 2 lbs. box	3 0	3 6
Metz Fruits ..... per ½ lb. box	0 12	0 14
Do. ..... per 1 lb. box	1 8	1 11
Treacher's English Sweets .. per 1 lb. bot.	0 10	0 12
Do. do. ... per ½ lb. bot.	0 6	0 7
Crystallised Apricots		
Do. Cherries		
Do. Figs		
Do. Ginger Cubes		
Do. Greengager		
Do. Oranges, gold ..... per lb.	1 6	1 9
Do. do. green		
Do. Peaches		
Do. Pears, Pink		
Do. do. white		
Do. Raspberries		
Do. Pine Apple Cubes ... per lb.	1 14	2 2
Do. Pine Squares ..... "	2 0	2 4
Do. Strawberries ..... "	2 8	2 14

CHEESE.

Gouda ..... per lb.	0 14	1 0
Stilton in bladder ..... "	1 6	1 9
Do. in cut ..... "	1 8	1 11
Camembert ..... per Tin.	2 0	2 4
Port Du Salut Cream ..... "	1 0	1 2

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		Rs.
No. 832.	COTTAGE PIANO, solid metal, frame by Soundy and Co., Ld.	300
No. 1858.	COTTAGE PIANO, Walnut solid metal frame, full compass, excellent action, with transposing Keyboard, by Marcks and Co., Ld.	375
No. 22838.	BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, Grand tone, and in excellent condition	550
No. 4.	SQUARE PIANO, metal frame. Splendid tone, parctically new, by Marks and Co., Ld.	400
No. 13959.	SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by Schiedmayer and Soehine Stuttgart. Fully up to tone, solid metal frame, perfect check repeating action. In splendid condition.	690
No. 5577.	BOUDOIR GRAND, by Gebruder Knake. Has been out on hire in Bombay from time to time. Has never required any repair and is now in splendid condition. Original price Rs. 1,850. Offered for ...	985
No. 3465.	JOHN BRINSMEAD GRAND with the new tuning apparatus. A magnificently strong Piano, wonderful capacity and power. Quite new. Original Price Rs. 2,200. Offered now at the reduced price of	1,500

Any one of the above Pianos may be had on the easy purchase system for one or two years.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !
CHRISTMAS CARDS ! ! !

A SPLENDID SELECTION of the ABOVE INCLUDING ALL THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.
can be seen at
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.
Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.
Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.
For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.
CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept parcels for transmission to New York at the rat of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.
Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON AND HAM.

BACON.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fletches, in Canvas	1 0	1 2
Do. on cut	1 1	1 3
Crosse and Blackwell's in tins	1 7	1 10
Slices, Breakfast	1 4	1 7
FRESH YORK HAMS, from 9lb. to 15lb. each ..... per lb.	1 6	1 2

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SERRAVALLOS'

FERRUGINOUS QUININE.

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price : Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

OF THE

GRAND GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,

AND

BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES, HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS.

STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.

EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.

By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2. Back Seats, Rs. 1 and annas 8.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S and Company, (Ld.)

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP, Co.)

S. S. "MUKEMARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 17th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at its rooms on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of NOMINATING a WITNESS for Examination before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure in pursuance of the intimation to that effect received through the Government of Bombay.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

LOST BOND—NOTICE is hereby given that a PORT TRUST SECURITY BOND No. 16698 for for Rs. 400 originally issued in the name of the new Colaba Co., on 8th March, 1893, and lastly endorsed over to me, has been lost, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate thereof, in my favour as the holder. No interest on the above Bond has been paid since 1st April, 1896.

રતનબાઈ બરામજી બાતલીવાલા,

i. e. RUTTONBAI BYRAMJEE BATLIWALLA.

Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE attention of Medical Practitioners is drawn to Section 121 of the Bombay Municipal Act, with the Penalty attached thereto, and notice is hereby given that the provisions of the said Section will be rigorously enforced.

T. S. WEIR.
Health Officer.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 1896.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER, 7 1896.

GHELLABHAI HURIDAS, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We the Undersigned Citizens of Bombay, request you to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants in the TOWN HALL at an early date, to consider what measures should be taken for the RELIEF of those suffering from the prevailing scarcity in the Famine Districts of the Presidency of Bombay.

We have the honour to be

Dear Sir,

Your's Faithfully

Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy.	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
G. F. Farran.	J. Cawasjee Jehanghir.
M. G. Ranade.	Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit.	Abdulla M. Dharamsi.
A. F. Beaufort.	G. Cotton.
Grattan Geary.	S. M. Mosses.
Javerilal N. Nanjik.	J. R. Greaves
P. Snow.	Daji Abaji Khare.
Pasulbhoy Visram.	John Marshall.
Manibhai Jasbhai.	N. N. Wadia
G. W. Roughton.	J. H. Sleigh
Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas.	Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy
Byramjii Nusserwanji Serval.	Jacob Sassoon
Jamsetji N. Tata.	F. Sassoon.
Hurkissondas Narrotumdas.	Cowasjee Hormusjee
T. S. Bennett.	Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit
Mootraj Khatau.	J. L. Symons
H. E. Shalling.	Dossabhai Framji.
Vithaldas Atmaram.	Atmaram Pandurang.
B. Lang.	John Macpherson
Rustomji Morwanji Patel.	J. M. Framji Patel,
Jugmokundas Vurjiwandas.	H. G. Gell.
R. M. Sayani.	Oswald V. Muller.
A. Murray.	K. N. Bahadurji.
H. Cheetham.	F. B. Savile.
Vundrawandas Purshotamdas	Premchand Roychand.
A. G. Vegas.	Dhe D'costa.
W. G. Chandavarkar.	Khanderao Moroji.
Anthony, J. de Quadros.	Shaik Adam Escootboy.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Eduji Framji Allbless Sons.
Purshotam Naronji.	Haji Mahomed Haji Jakaria.
F. Bridgow.	W. R. Hamilton.
Ismailjee Ebrahim, Kurwa	Abdeali, M. H. Kajiji.
P. S. Kharegat.	Jos. J. Rodrigues.
Hasumbhoy Visram.	Fazulbhoy C. Ganji.
S. Abraham.	F. R. Stratton.
Jamsetji Curseiji Jamsetji.	C. A. Ellis.
Ratanshaw Dadabhoy.	Talakchand Manekchand.
Hirjeejee N. Capadia.	H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed
Rattonjee Mooljee.	Nerandas Purshotamdas.
Dhanjeedas Tapidas.	Kavasji Eduji Dadachanji.
G. Lund.	Gulabchand M. Dumania.
K. M. Shroff.	D. E. Wacha.
Khurseiji Nasarwanji Wadia.	Jaya Kan di Lingu.
F. N. Bieri.	Ebrahim Rahimtoola.
Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett.	N. J. Gamadia.
Daraisha R. Chichgar.	Rehemoobhoy Allana.
R. Phillips.	S. G. Ajmkya.
Nabibhai Naoroji Katrak.	Luchmon Singh.
Badroodin Abdula Kur.	Hajee Abdul Hassumbhoy.
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.	Ismail Janmahomed.
Jamsetji Curseiji Cama.	Hajee Yoosoof Haji Esmail.
Michael R. de Quadros.	Ellapa Balaram.
Burjorji B. Dantra.	R. S. Isaacs.
Hormusji M. Chichgur.	Noorudin Ebrahim.
Ameroodin Tyabji.	Tyabally Curimjee Barodawalla.
Peermahomed Allarakia.	Shripad Khunderao.
Mansukhlal M. Munshi.	Wituirao Crustnajee Wandeker.
Charleston Howett.	Curimsey Damjee
Dhackjee Cassinathji.	A. Narayenjee.
Abdulla Karimji.	

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

GHELLABHAI HURIDAS,
Sheriff of Bomay.

Bombay, 9th Dec., 1896.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOMS,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
PYKHARAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FINEST QUALITY CARPETS FOR SALE.

At the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., corner of Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2 p.m., special lot of by far the finest carpets offered for sale in Bombay for some years, manufactured by the best weavers in India.

Reproduction of XVI century and Joypore Palace designs as also a reproduction of the late General Gordon (of khartom fame) favorite rug, also a lovely all silk rug of exquisite color and texture. The latter suitable as a Portiere or Piano cover.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1896.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS:—

OUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MARTIN and Co., ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS of Calcutta, beg to notify that Mr. F. C. DIXON is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.

October 16th, 1896.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the CHAMBER, for the year 1897:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th December, 1896, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, 1896, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM 10TH DECEMBER, 1896, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers for any distances above 100 miles over this Railway at a single fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These tickets will be issued on and after the 10th December, 1896, and will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 12th January 1897.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation on this Railway at the following scale provided that the accommodation is available, and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

First class ..... Three fares.
Second class ..... Five fares.

Return tickets between Howrah and Poona and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) may be obtained at the following reduced fares between the 14th and 31st December, 1896, and they will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of 12th January, 1897:—

	Rs. a.
Between Howrah and Poona First class	109 7
" " Second class	51 13
" " Bombay First class ...	100 5
" " Second class	50 3

The intermediate and third class fares from Howrah to Poona and Bombay (via Asansol and Nagpur) are as follows:—

	To Poona. Rs. a. p.	To Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Intermediate class (single)	19 13 9	19 11 9
Third class-ordinary do.	15 7 6	15 0 6
Third class for servants of first and second class passengers. do.	13 13 6	13 6 6

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 16th Nov., 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under, Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignees. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK,

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engravings, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE.

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia,	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soorabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Rong'cong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
T. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. H. NOBLE. }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 4,180,000 = " 8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BERRY,
Agent, Bombay.

Rider's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST IN GENTS' HATS EXTRA QUALITY.

HARD FELTS BLACK & COLORED. Rs. 8-10

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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30	12 12 0	30	18 5 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement: Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL ..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 6 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,76,229 0 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,55,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,34,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,82,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	352,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,55,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ... Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

FIRE IN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	½ pr. c.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,315
Commercial & Ld, Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£41
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half year'r	
Alliance	1,500	5,100	all		590
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	60
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	2 per cr.	200
Bombay Unit-ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	555
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,025
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	780
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	1,050
Colnbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	3 per ct.	125
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	305	dvd Rs.30	22
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet	1,125	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	685
Indian India Spinning Mills	700	500	500		470
Howard and Balloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 200
India-China Manufactur-ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775x4
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	900	50	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	813	1,800	1,000	20	525
Khatau Makanji	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khansaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	85)
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	230
Lord Reay Mfg.	515	1,000	1,000	20	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
Madras United	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,150
Mahalaxmee			1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gharibpura)	2,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,800	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,210
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Meyerji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dv 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	R- 2	530
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd rt 20	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,190
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	610
Sassoon and Allance	000	00	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Vyan ishunker Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,150
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 11 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brenil's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	1	187½
Colaba	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
East India	1,000	1,586	1,580	dvd Rs10	308
Education Society's Steam Press	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Higgin Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	255
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	75
Motamli Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	350
Munnar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Dharaz	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	385
Samoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat Hydrabad Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs55	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50		5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mills	720	500	500	50	1,250
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	dvd Rs16	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	5 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	20
Maroks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treadaer & Co	2,000	500	25	10	1,075
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	72,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	294

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R. Ahmedabad Prantij	...	£ 18	...	0.	472½
The Great Kalka	40,000	500	500		66½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-3
Gold Leaf, old	"	15-10 Nom
Do. do. new	"	21-13 " 6
Australia bar Gold	"	21-11 "
Bombay bar Gold	"	21-14
Sovereigns	"	15-10
Do. Is.	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	24½
Do. 17½	"	24½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 3-51m., 4-21a. Low water, 10-25m., 9-23a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Santa Cruz.
Ballot, Chamber of Commerce, for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Result of University Examination—L.C.E.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Muka Maru entered and the steamer Clan Maclean left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Aston Hall and Rosetta left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazgaon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10-30 a.m., to-day (Thursday).

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.—A stable, belonging to one Jeyram Govind, situated in an oart off Lady Jamsetji Road, suddenly collapsed, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. Fortunately no one was injured.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—The Rev. James Harwood B.A., Minister of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, London, will speak on "Religion in relation to Science and Morals," at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 5-30, this evening.

THEFT OF A GOLD ORNAMENT.—Girgashunker, a Hindu, residing at Cathedral Street, reported to the police that, on Sunday last, he missed a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 112, from a brass pot in his room, where he had placed it about twenty five-days ago.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.—Luximon Raghoo, residing at 12th Lane, Cammatipura, has reported to the police that his nephew, named Baboo Goonaji, aged twenty years, who has been slightly deranged in mind, left home on Sunday afternoon, and has not since been heard of.

FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Shaik Hussain Shaik Mohideen, a Mahomedan labourer, aged twenty-five years, employed at the new offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which are being erected at Church Gate, was, on Tuesday afternoon, standing on a scaffolding, attending his work, when his foot accidentally slipped, and in the fall his right thigh came in contact with a projecting bamboo, which caused a wound about four inches long. He was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

AN HABITUAL FEMALE THIEF.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Dhondee, a woman, against whom stood a register of six previous convictions, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Merchant, with theft of a basket full of vegetables, of the value of Re. 1-4, the property of Ghilia Gainoo, her nephew, who keeps a stall at the Mazagon market. The complainant and accused resided together at Mazagon. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the complainant closed his stall in the market and went home. About a couple of hours afterwards the accused was seen stealing a basket full of vegetables from the complainant's stall by a policeman, who arrested her. The sepoy took the accused to the complainant, who indentified the property as his own. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted six previous convictions. His Worship sentenced her to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BENE-ISRAEL SABHA.—The ninth annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Swagan Kallyanechu Sabha was held in the Borah jamatkhana, at Dumercary, on Saturday last, at 8 p.m. Mr. Samuel Mazagaokar, the popular editor, was voted to the chair. At the chairman's suggestion, Mr. B. Samson opened the reading of the 91st Psalm praying to the Almighty God to remove the present bubonic plague from stricken Bombay. At the request of the president, the secretary, Mr. Samson Samuel, read the last year's report. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. Reuben Hyam and Samson Ezekil. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance-sheet showed Rs. 681-7 to the credit. The chief objects of the Sabha are the Mutual Provident Fund, Marriage Fund, and the defraying of funeral expenses of the poor people who die in the town of Bombay. To the last object we see the name of Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Samuel Issac Jawleeker, who contributes Rs. 12 per annum. After the reading of the report, the chairman addressed the meeting. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of the Sabha, and said it was the duty of every Bene-Israel to help the noble objects of the Sabha. He asked the secretary to enlist his name on the roll of the members. After the usual vote of thanks the first part of the proceedings was closed. For the second part of the proceedings, which began at 9 p.m., Mr. Moses Elijah, chief engineer of the Hindustan Mill, was voted to the chair. On his taking his seat, the chairman requested Mr. B. Samson to begin his Kirtan on the life of Samson. The songs specially composed by Mr. Samson for the occasion were sung by Messrs. David Jacob, Abraham Solomon, and Isaac Shallome with harmonium and tubla accompaniments. The songs were so well rendered that the audience of nearly a thousand people of both sexes encored each one. The preaching interspersed with amusing stories and anecdotes kept the audience attentive and amused. Before the end of the Kirtan, Mr. Anna Martand Vaid expressed his great joy at being present on the occasion to hear the interesting and instructive Kirtan. He highly commended the preacher for his delivery and composition of Sangit Kirtan. The chairman spoke highly of the manner in which the business was conducted by the secretary and directors. After the usual vote of thanks, at 1 o'clock a.m., the meeting was closed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. O. V. Muller, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, S. Rebsch, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi,

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

The Committee accorded their assent, under the terms of section 348 (b) of the Municipal Act, to the disapproval of the application made by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji for permission to erect a building at Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, as the ground in question is required as part of the site of the proposed overbridge thereat.

THE CONDITION OF KAMMATIPURA.

The following was referred to the Commissioner for report:—Petition to the President, dated 3rd instant, from Messrs. Nursingrao Sayaboo and Manaji Ragooji, regarding the condition of Kammatipura.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

The Committee next proceeded to consider the Budget estimates for 1897-98, and the different items of expenditure were passed as under:—

CORPORATION AND STANDING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT.

All the clerks, the havildar, and the puttawallas of the Municipal Secretary's Office had applied for an increase in their salaries. Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, observed that the men in his department were over-worked, that they had to stay until a late hour in the evening, and they were all a hard-working lot of men. Except the head clerk all the other clerks were given an increase of Rs. 10 in their monthly salaries. The havildar and the puttawallas were put on a level with those in other departments of the Municipality.

Mr. L. W. Michael, Office Manager of the Corporation Office, having applied for a promotion, it was stated that he was now receiving the maximum of Rs. 200. The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he was doing his work very well. The chairman remarked that he had given every satisfaction, but the difficulty was that if the salary was increased the next man who might come after Mr. Michael would claim to be entitled to the higher salary. The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi observed that if a personal allowance was given to an officer for his satisfactorily discharging his duty then the successor would have no claim to such an allowance. He accordingly moved that a monthly personal allowance of Rs. 50 be given to Mr. Michael. Mr. Gell seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office establishment was passed, at Rs. 54,116; General Office establishment, Rs. 35,025; Accounts and Expenditure, Audit Department, Rs. 61,614; Assessment and Collection Department, Rs. 2,61,464; Fire Brigade, Rs. 1,20,888; Public Gardens, Rs. 65,557, Public Works (Engineer's Department, Rs. 15,40,670; Public Health Department, Rs. 14,99,741; Municipal Debt, Rs. 21,42,000; Pensions, Gratuities and Compassionate allowances, Rs. 50,000; Police Charges, Rs. 5,00,000; Education (including Veterinary College, &c., contributions), Rs. 1,04,408; Hospitals, Rs. 57,000; Discretional contingencies, Rs. 7,000; Auditor's allowance, Rs. 10,000; Election Expenses, Rs. 10,000; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 3,000; Special Extraordinary Works Rs. 99,841 Investments of interest realized on Sinking and Insurance Funds Investments, Rs. 1,08,600; Investment of the net premia to be received on the 2nd instalment of Rs. 5½ lakhs of 3½ per cent., 15½ lakhs loan to be raised in 1897-98, Rs. 20,000; the balance at the close of the year including one lakh required by law, Rs. 20,05,177.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a common jury.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Divalibai and Rookhi, Dhobee women, who kept places for immoral purposes, were charged, the first prisoner, with kidnapping, abducting, and enticing away a minor, named Bhikee, under the age of sixteen years, for improper and immoral purposes; and with wrongfully confining, concealing, and letting her for hire, &c.; while the second prisoner was indicted on some of the latter charges. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, appeared for the second prisoner. The first prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury on behalf of the Crown, at the close of the evidence, said, their case had been proved up to the hilt. There could be no doubt, that, after the girl had been kidnapped by the first prisoner, she had been forced for several months to lead an immoral life. It was a heart-rending case, as the girl had been decoyed from her husband, and had been practically ruined for life. The prisoners had been the recipients of all the money that came, and the learned counsel trusted that the jury would, by their verdict, help to protect society from the class of people the prisoners belonged to.

The first prisoner, in her defence, stated that Bhikee had complained that her husband had turned her out of the house; that she had been living with a Bania, and that she had thence come to the accused's house. The accused informed the husband where his wife was, but he refused to have anything to do with her. The girl therefore remained with the accused.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, in a long address on behalf of the second accused, urged that Bhikee had left her husband owing to constant ill-treatment, and had thereupon chosen the way of life she led. Commenting upon the evidence, the learned counsel said, that it was not established that the girl Bhikee was only fourteen years of age, and no more. Referring to the arrangement under which the girl had been received by the second perisoner in her house, the learned counsel submitted that there was nothing to show a guilty knowledge on the part of his client, who had trusted the statement made to her by the first prisoner, that the husband of the girl had deserted her, and that she was at liberty to do what she pleased. The learned counsel, therefore, trusted that the jury would acquit his client.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked that it was essential to sustain the charge of kidnapping that the girl Bhikee should be proved to be under sixteen years of age. Some witnesses were called who stated that Bhikee was under sixteen years of age, and one of them revealed this fact from the circumstance that he had a daughter who was born at about the same date as Bhikee, and that both the girls were vaccinated on the same day. The prosecution produced the vaccination certificate of Bhikee, who appeared therefore to be under the age of sixteen; and the jury had further the opinion of Dr. Gillespie, the House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, who stated that the girl appeared to him to be more near fourteen than fifteen years of age. Then, it appeared that, when the girl was enticed away by the first prisoner, she was under the lawful guardianship of her husband, which fact the prisoner was well aware of. Whether the child was ill-treated by her husband or not, the prisoner had no business to entice her away; and the story about the ill-treatment was probably a connection of the prisoner in the hope of screening herself. As regarded the charge of kidnapping, it did not matter, his Lordship said, what the motive for the kidnapping was. It was an offence whatever its motive might be. The second charge was that of enticing away, and the two charges must be taken together; but with regard to enticing away, it must be proved that the first prisoner knew that Bhikee was a married girl. It was in evidence that she was a relation of the girl, and that the fact of the marriage was known to her although she was not present at the marriage. The intent with which the girl was enticed away, was the next question for the consideration of the jury; and with reference to this charge, his Lordship said it did not matter whether the girl went with the prisoner willingly. His Lordship commented upon the other charge of abducting, wrongfully confining, &c., and recapitulated the evidence bearing upon each.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously convicted the prisoners of the charge preferred against them, except that the first prisoner was found not guilty in respect to the minor charges of wrongful confinement and concealment.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner Divalee, said it seemed to him to be almost useless to say anything, in passing sentence, to one who was, so degraded as she was. She was the nearest relative of the girl Bhikee, whom she enticed away from her husband, and forced her to lead an immoral life, the result of which had been to screen her from the rest of her days, and then she tried to blacken her character. The sentence of the court upon her was eight years' rigorous imprisonment. Addressing the second prisoner Rookhi, his Lordship said, her case obviously stood on a different footing from that of Divalee. She did not appear to have acted with cruelty or harshness to the girl, but still she had committed a serious offence, for which the court sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

CUTTING OFF THE NOSE OF A MISTRESS.

Mowlabux Bahadur, a Mahomedan of a repulsive appearance, was charged with having, on the 9th September last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Currima, woman, by cutting off her nose with a razor. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The complainant, Currima, had been living with the prisoner, as his mistress in a house in Pakhmoda Street during the last three months. On the 7th September, she asked him to get a release from her husband, without which, she said, she would not live with him. The prisoner said he had no money with him then, but would get the release when he got the money for procuring it; whereupon she said she would not remain with him. On the morning of the 9th September, about 8 o'clock, the prisoner sat upon her chest, and asked her if she would go with him to Bhaundy. On her refusing to go, he took out a razor and was about to cut her nose, when she agreed to go with him, but he paid her no heed, and cut off the tip of her nose, with which he went away after opening the door, which till then was closed. The complainant got up and sat in the door-way. Soon after the prisoner went to a policeman and told him he had cut off the nose of his wife. He returned to the house with the policeman and pointed out the complainant to him. The sheet on the bed and the complainant's "sarree" were found to be covered with blood. The woman was removed to the hospital; and the prisoner was taken into custody.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, his Lordship briefly summed up the evidence; and the jury, without retiring, unanimously convicted the prisoner.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty of an extremely brutal assault without any provocation, for which he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A DISHONEST CARTMAN.

Mohideen Lal Mahomed, a cartman, was charged with having, as a carrier, on the 10th October 1895, abetted the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust by one Mahadoo Fakira, in respect of four bales of yarn belonging to the Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Company; and further with having voluntarily assisted in concealing and disposing of stolen property. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Jardine briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the 10th October 1895, eight bales of yarn, belonging to the Alliance Spinning and Manufacturing Company, were entrusted by the company's muccadum, Abdul Rahim, to one Mahadoo Fakira to be taken in carts from the mill to the Prince's Dock. Mahadoo Fakira was convicted in the early part of this year of criminal breach of trust in respect of four of the bales, and was sentenced for the offence. The prisoner was now charged with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence by Mahadoo Fakira. It appeared that the four missing bales were placed in the cart of the prisoner to be conveyed to the Prince's Dock, which they never reached. On the afternoon of the 10th October, Abdul Rahim, on going to the Prince's Dock, found that the four bales had not been delivered there, and no trace of the prisoner's cart could be obtained. On the following day, in consequence of information received, Abdul Rahim went to the Byculla police office, and was shown the four bales of yarn which he at once recognised as the missing bales. It appeared that the bales had been taken by the prisoner, and another to the shop of one Fazal Mahomed, a dyer, who was at first asked to dye the yarn; and the bales were left with him. On the following day, Fazal Mahomed was asked to sell the yarn, which he refused to do. At that time one Lalla Ganesh made a report to Fazal Mahomed, who suspected something wrong, and went and made a report to the police, who proceeded to Fazal's shop and took possession of the bales. The cart and the bullocks were traced to a stable in the neighbourhood.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, but had not finished at the rising of the court till 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Lahore	30·131	Calm	1	70·6	50·2	76	...	0·12	+0·01
Sirsa	30·081	ESE	3	82·3	46·2	53	...	...	—0·06
Delhi	30·110	Calm	..	77·2	48·0	62	...	0·37	+0·28
Agra	30·109	NE	1	79·1	49·3	61	...	0·32	+0·25
Oawapore	30·093	Calm	1	79·7	49·5	75	...	0·67	...
Allahabad	30·095	Calm	...	81·7	50·9	83	...	...	—0·21
Jhansi	30·105	SSW	1	81·0	51·7	55	...	0·68	+0·34
Jagdalpur	29·117	Calm	2	81·4	67·5	81	...	...	+0·18
Karachi	30·098	NW	5	83·8	56·4	69	...	...	—0·09
Jeypore	30·093	E	3	79·0	56·5	54	...	0·71	+0·47
Ajmere	30·140	C	1	78·4	46·3	32	...	1·73	+1·48
Deesa	30·073	ENE	7	81·2	53·1	57	...	1·39	+1·23
Ahmedabad	30·055	C	1	84·7	52·7	49	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·075	WSW	4	82·8	59·0	83	...	2·21	+2·19
Rajkot	30·081	C	3	88·4	53·0	45	...	1·78	+1·41
Veraval	30·07	N	7	85·1	57·3	47	...	3·66	...
Nosamuch	30·127	NNE	1	80·6	43·9	44	...	1·34	+1·11
Indore	30·077	S	1	84·2	51·1	31	...	0·01	—0·47
Sangor	30·098	SSE	4	83·2	54·1	40	...	0·05	—0·45
Jubulpore	30·123	S	1	80·9	47·4	76	...	0·31	—0·20
Hoshangabad	30·119	NE	1	83·3	55·2	50	...	0·01	—0·33
Khandwa	30·09	SE	2	89·2	53·1	45	...	...	—0·43
Raipur	30·101	Calm	1	81·8	53·3	78	...	1·74	+1·18
Nagpur	30·101	Calm	...	81·7	57·2	70	...	0·57	+0·26
Amraoti	30·106	E	3	86·1	58·9	55	...	1·51	+0·81
Akola	30·087	E	4	87·0	54·0	47	...	0·01	—0·76
Surat	30·016	E	2	94·2	69·5	53	...	0·79	+0·62
Malegaon	30·109	WNW	3	83·0	51·3	66	...	0·10	—0·56
Bombay	30·031	ENE	8	87·4	72·6	73	...	0·53	—0·13
Poona	30·111	Calm	6	87·5	55·4	49	...	1·01	—0·33
Ahmednagar	30·110	SE	4	83·3	50·1	60	..	1·23	...
Aurangabad	30·117	NE	3	88·8	58·2	46	...	0·03	...
Sholapur	30·363	E	8	86·3	59·5	51	...	6·76	+5·48
Ratnagiri	29·999	Calm	5	95·1	69·4	66	...	0·22	—0·23
Belgaum	30·032	ESE	10	82·2	61·9	71	...	0·90	+0·63
Cuddapah	29·991	NE	8	91·1	73·1	77	...	0·04	...
Karwar	29·980	E	3	91·3	73·5	83	...	0·03	—0·60
Mangalore	29·957	ESE	2	89·3	71·4	68	...	2·16	—0·89
Calicut	29·934	ESE	8	87·7	72·5	84	...	7·75	+2·36
Cochin	29·943	NNW	3	90·2	73·2	82	0·22	6·91	—0·75
Bangalore	30·032	ENE	9	75·7	61·8	87	0·17	5·61	+1·89
Second order									
Coimbatore	29·915	Calm	3	83·1	71·9	91	0·47	10·27	+4·17
Negapatam	29·980	NW	12	84·9	74·4	92	0·51	35·32	+15·90
Colombo	29·935	NNE	6	88·0	73·0	93	1·03	23·04	+7·71
Aden (83h)	30·081	NE	10	89·3	70·4	76	...	...	—0·28

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana Central India, Central Provinces, and at Amraoti, Akola and Goa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

A DECLINE of 5-16ths per cent took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 119½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8th higher, at £62⅞. The price of Bar Silver in London was still 29 7/8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 1/8th cent. dearer, at 65¼ cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Indian Counsil allotted4 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1-32d., which was the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Friday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3d. per rupee French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 103; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher at fcs. 25·23.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,410,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than was open the water at the end of the previous week. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 41s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, January, February, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat; and Brown Rapeseed at 37½ per 416lbs, sellers Canal, same shipment to the same ports, market flat.

The price of Mid. American Cotton in Liverpool receded yesterday 1-32d. to Saturday's quotation of 4¼d. per lb; but Arrival prices were unchanged in all positions, as well as rates for East Indian Cotton. The market closed quiet Surat, dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 61,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday a decline of 1-8 cent. took place in the price of ready, Mid. Uplands Cotton, at 7 7-16 cents. per lb.; and March Futures were 14 points lower, at 7·34 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, and we give below a comparison of the arrivals this season so far with those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	48,000	43,000	57,000
Three days' do.	131,000	123,000	169,000
Since 1st September	3,922,000	2,781,000	4,195,000

Cotton has been a dull market here to-day, the only purchases reported having been 800 Bengal, by exporters, at Rs. 148-160; the Mills having taken 400 bales made up of 200 Akola, at Rs. 175; and 100 each old Wudwan, at Rs. 175; and Veeramgaum, at Rs. 166 per candy. Prices have been steady at previous quotations.

WHEAT and SEEDS show no change whatever, the tone of both markets being steady, and prices unchanged, with a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,338 bales.
Wheat	12,120 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,702 "
Gingelly	6,057 "
Castorseed	2,868 "
Rice	5,293 "

FREIGHTS.—There is no change in this market, or anything fresh to report except that one of the speculators has carried all his engagements for December at 11s. per ton; and thus a big line having been booked by holders of tonnage, their position is strengthened, inducing them to stand out for better rates.

EXCHANGE opened this morning firmer at 1s. 3 7-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3¼d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-8 to 13-32d. for three months' sight Bills, resales having been reported early in the day at 1s. 3½d. and 9-32d., December delivery, and Bank Paper hardened to 1s. 3¼d. Telegraphic, for December transfer, at which we heard of no enquiry. Merchants' Paper has also been scarce, with little business reported, this market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¼d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·62	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, with a downward tendency on rates, 100 1-16 was quoted for 3½ per cents for cash, and 100 1-8 for the next settlement, at opening, from which rates receded 1-16th. per cent. closing at par for Money, and 100 1-16 for Account, with 98⅛ quoted for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—The market has been dull, not to say lifeless. Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 45, and Imperial Cotton Rs. 5; Ahmedabad Prantej are Rs. 2½ lower, and Tapti-Valley, Rs. 1¼; Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 1,350 per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	213	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry do.	257	415	5	657
Total to corresponding date do.	17,43,122	24,77,633	54,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date ..... " 2,53,193

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... " 43,315

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st November 1896.)

Description.	1895.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	762	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,586	35,985	3,621	...	...	12,593
Goods	61,131	67,513	...	6,382	2,71,485	...
Other earnings	2,834	5,684	..	2,350	...	9,183
Total for week	1,03,551	1,09,182	...	5,611	...	...
Aggregate..	19,51,227	17,01518	...	...	2,49,709	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 15th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,66,309	3,70,184	5,339	5,41,832
Corresponding week last year. Open [,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease .....Rs. 2,77,909

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CLARIDGE—ORMSTON—December 5, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, George William Claridge, eldest son of George Claridge, "Caxton Press," Bombay, to Norah, only daughter of Thomas Ormston, Bombay.

GREAVES—LAMB—December 8, at All Saints Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Septimus Edwin, youngest son of the late James Greaves, to Emma, daughter of the late W. T Lamb.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARSONS—December 4, at Umballa, the wife of Captain C. G. Parsons, I.S.C., of a daughter.

RUSSELL—November 29, at Heath Hall, Dhar, C. I., the wife of the Rev. F. S. Russell, R.A., of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, of a daughter.

WALLACE—December 1, Kuttal, Cachar, the wife of C. S. Walliker, of a son.

WILLIAMS—December 3, at Hope Tea Estate, Duars, the wife of George E. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRIANT—RUTTER—December 3, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. G. F. Westcott, Aleide William Briant, of Cawnpore, to Emile Jane (Dollie), only daughter of Dr. Edmund Yates Rutter, of Acton, London.

MOULD—O'BRIEN—December 3, at Delhi, by the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Surgeon-Captain W. T. Mould, Army Medical Staff, eldest son of the late Colonel J. S. Mould, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Amy O'Brien, niece and adopted daughter of Wm. Thomson, Esq., President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications, intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

THE Court of Appeal which has confirmed the judgment of the Mixed Tribunals that the action of the Caisse de la Dette in granting half-a-million sterling for the Nile expedition was illegal and invalid, met on the 17th November to hear the pleadings of counsel for the Egyptian Government. The President of the Court was a Frenchman, M. Bellet, having for his colleagues a Russian, a German, an Italian, a Greek, and three Egyptians. The English judge did not appear. Assuming that the Court could be biassed by political considerations, the three Egyptians, presumably in sympathy with the Appellant, and the German and the Italian judges, representing countries which had sanctioned the appropriation, would have reversed the decision of the Mixed Tribunals. But the decision was upheld. Signor Rocassera, an Italian advocate, was listened to with great attention while he argued that the act of the Government was an act of sovereignty, and as such beyond the competence of the Tribunals. This view was supported by counsel for the Caisse and counsel for a syndicate of bondholders who approved of the grant. M. Padoa, for the respondents—the representatives of Russia and France on the Caisse—maintained that the action of the Government was administrative and not sovereign; that it was *ultra vires* and would have been invalid even had the commissioners of the fund been unanimous, instead of four to two. The Court adjourned till the 25th November, when the Procureur-General was to give his opinion, and judgment was given on the 8th December, confirming that of the lower Court. The decision has been received with natural elation in Paris, where it is regarded as a "rebuff for England." But it does not hasten the evacuation. According to a Berlin paper, the Emperors Nicholas II. and William II. are agreed that the Egyptian question should not be re-opened during the Queen's life. However that may be, the *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg is quite right in saying that the international situation is not at present favourable to the re-opening of the Egyptian question by a demand on the part of "Russia and France" for the withdrawal of the British garrison from that country. It recommends the concentration of the activity of the two Powers on the more urgent settlement of the Turkish affairs. It would be interesting to know what the more or less inspired writer means by the settlement of Turkish affairs; probably the consolidation of Russian influence at Constantinople, so that the present ascendency may be converted into a permanent protectorate, so that Turkey shall be to the Northern Power what Egypt is to Great Britain. The share France will have in that influence is as problematical as the recovery of her forfeited position at Cairo.

Russia has declined to agree to the proposal of the French Government that Turkish finance should be placed under the control of a European condominium, on the plea that it would be inconvenient to give Great Britain a controlling voice in Turkey "when the Egyptian question may be reopened at any moment." There is very little likelihood of anything of the kind. The French Government has studiously avoided any reference to the question for the last three years. Siam, the Niger, Tunis, have been discussed between the French Foreign Office and the British Embassy, but Egypt has not been mentioned. The gauche and highly undiplomatic reference to ulterior consequences when the half-million sterling was taken from the Caisse de la Dette, cost the distinguished chemist, M. Berthelot, his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Hanotaux will not commit such an indiscretion. He will be quite content for the time being with the judgment of the Court of Appeal directing the repayment of the money taken from the Caisse. The telegram which informed us that the Egyptian Government while warmly thanking Lord Salisbury for offering to make good from the British treasury any portion of the claim which the Khedive's treasury could not meet, declined the assistance, preferring to meet the obligation out of its own resources, was followed by another that Egypt paid the whole amount. Lord Cromer's recent Budget only showed a surplus of £5,000, out of which it would, one might suppose, be somewhat difficult to pay half-a-million. But the days of miracles are not yet passed. The money was procured from the cash balances, which will be recouped by the British treasury. That certainly was the best way to get out of a very delicate position. It appears that French bankers offered to provide the half-million, but they were forestalled. Evidently the financial credit of the Egyptian Government is good for half-a-million. No doubt when Parliament meets next month the Government will be asked to explain why Lord Cromer was instructed to procure the funds for the Dongola campaign from the Caisse, without having made sure of the legality of the appropriation. The judgment of the Appeal Court declaring it to be illegal, and ordering the half-million sterling to be refunded with costs, is not challenged, either by the Egyptian or the British Government, so that its validity is admitted. It ought to be the first care in such a case to guard against the possibility of an adverse decision requiring the Egyptian Government to refund the money. Prulence on that score the more incumbent when there was more than a suspicion that the primary object of the expedition to effect a diversion in favour of the Italians in Kassala was not the recovery of an Egyptian province from the Dervishes. Mr. George Curzon stated as much in the House of Commons, when he argued that it was the duty of the British Government to go to the assistance of "our staunch allies" in their hour of danger. The practical effect of the diversion was that the Italian garrison, which was under orders to evacuate a position no longer of any strategic value, was directed to stand fast. Under the provisions of the treaty of peace just concluded—under the influence of Russia—between Italy and the Negus Menelik, neither Kassala nor any other part of the Italian territory in Africa can be ceded to a European Power; if evacuated it must be ceded to Abyssinia. Italy has not benefitted by the diversion made on her behalf, but Egypt might fairly send in the bill for the Dongola campaign to the Italian Minister of Finance.

There is nothing in all this manœuvring to warrant the supposition that the question of the British occupation of Egypt will be re-opened either now or in the immediate future. The French Government have not even alluded to that question since 1892. It is kept in the front by certain French journals and by the Colonial party; but that is not practical politics. Statesmen of acknowledged position studiously abstain from any reference either to the question of Egypt or to that of Alsace Lorraine. The reason is not far to seek. The *Bourse Gazette* of St Petersburg puts the matter in a nutshell: "Russia and France should allow the question to remain in abeyance unless they wish to force Great Britain into the sphere of interests of the Triple Alliance, and risk a war on account of Egypt." On the other hand, Germany knows very well that were pressure to be brought to bear on Great Britain by the Continental Powers to compel the evacuation of Egypt the way would be made easy for the Dual Alliance in another direction. This view is summed up in a sentence by the German Conservative organ, the *Reichsbote*: "If in order to approach France we were now to support her schemes in Egypt, we should only bring upon ourselves England's enmity; and if France were then to become master of Egypt her pride would probably urge her more than ever to wipe out the defeat of Sedan." The semi-official *amburger Correspondent* draws the natural conclusion: "Of course, Germany does not think of helping to put pressure upon England to make her evacuate Egypt." The Powers of the Triple Alliance, and especially Germany, which created that League of Peace in order to secure her hold on the annexed provinces, so far from desiring to hasten the evacuation of Egypt, will do all that they can—short of going to war for the purpose—to prolong a situation which prevents a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and France. Consequently any complete realisation of the hoped-for complete understanding between Russia and Great Britain so long as the Egyptian difficulty remains unsolved. The political conditions forbidding practical French or Russian statesman to reopen the Egyptian question, they turn their attention to more promising fields of activity in Turkey, in the Far East, and in Abyssinia.

THE nomination of Mr. George Cotton to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year meets with general approval. Mr. Cotton is a representative man who has for years occupied a leading position in the industry, which by happy coincidence bearing his own name has made the fortune of Bombay after having done the same for Manchester. But it is not only as a manufacturer and a man of affairs that the new Sheriff has been in evidence. For many years he has taken an active part in Municipal work. As President of the Corporation and as councillor he has placed a sound judgment and wide experience at the service of the city. During the riots in August, 1893, he was indefatigable in his efforts to restore order, and was one of the twelve special magistrates appointed by Government who spent laborious days and sleepless nights with the troops and police during the turmoil. He has never spared himself when good work has to be done either in the way of business or for the public welfare, and the honour now bestowed upon him could not have been better bestowed. Being in affluent circumstances his desire was that the emoluments, in late years somewhat curtailed, which are attached to the Shrievalty, should be bestowed in charity. The Government improved the occasion by informing Mr. Cotton that his action in disclaiming any intention of receiving the usual fees for his personal use facilitates the realisation of the intention that the office of Sheriff of Bombay shall become wholly honorary. This was one of the recommendations formulated ten years ago by the Finance Committee which travelled throughout India applying the shears to every salary and every emolument, legitimate or otherwise, in the endeavour to avert the cataclysm threatened by the fall of the rupee to one and six pence. The cheeseparing diverted attention from more effectual remedies, and made life not north living in India. The fees of the Shrievalty were in part appropriated to the needs of Government, but not wholly until now. One of the recognised purposes of the office was to reward in a more or less substantial form services rendered to the public by men who are not millionaires. This purpose, it may be said in passing, was not always kept in view, but what Government was ever known to be always consistent? Now that the office becomes wholly unremunerative, it changes its character, but will not cease to be held in honour by the citizens of Bombay while men like Mr. George Cotton are nominated to it.

MR. J. W. MOLLISON, the Superintendent of Farms in the Bombay Presidency, has, he tells us in his newly issued report, no hope that any good can be gained in crossing the Sind, Gir, or Aden cattle which he has upon the Poona farm. Consequently they are kept pure. Mr. Mollison's experience teaches him that the crossing of these and other pure Indian breeds leads to the production of offspring which at the best are half-castes and are often mongrels. Many of the indigenous pure breeds have, it seems, characteristics which could only have been acquired by a careful system of breeding for many generations. The fixed and peculiar type of Gir cattle in Mr. Mollison's opinion could only have become perpetuated by careful breeding for a very long time. These cattle and other pure indigenous breeds might be improved for milk or for work purposes by breeding from the best, and this he prefers to any experimental crossing. The characteristics of every indigenous breed are found to be more or less the outcome of the natural conditions of the district in which the cattle are bred. These natural conditions in India are almost unchangeable, and for this reason he declines to attempt to change in any marked degree the general type of any local breed. Last year Mr Mollison said, he had no hope that the bulls the produce of the best milch cows, would ever be used with advantage in improving the Deccan breed of cattle. He would object to see them used for this purpose, believing that the small indigenous hardy Deccan breed is the result of natural conditions. The greater portion of the Deccan is subject to famine, and often to periods of scarcity. This being so a larger and softer breed of cattle could not survive unless the fodder and food-supply is improved. There is, he finds, no practical means of improving the Deccan breed, which is notoriously inferior as plough cattle, except by using only the best indigenous bulls, and doubtless in future breeding operations this practice will be resorted to.

THE much discussed question of school fees has cropped up in connection with the Holkar College at Indore, which was visited by the Viceroy during his Excellency's brief sojourn in that capital a few days ago. As we have already stated, the College was founded in 1891, and has been well equipped in boarding quarters, laboratory apparatus, and library by the liberality of the Maharaja. The College staff, exclusive of the principal, Mr. Cholmondeley, consists of five professors, teaching science, mathematics, Sanskrit and Persian, with history, philosophy and logic. It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, and the students have been very successful in passing the examinations of that body. This year thirty candidates will be sent up. Special attention is given to sports and athletic exercises. Altogether it is an excellent and very useful institution. But unfortunately the pupils have diminished in number from seventy to forty. This is due to the imposition of fees this year, while education in the large English school in the city is free. That school used to feed the College, but this year not a single boy who passed the entrance examination from the school, entered the College. It certainly seems a pity that with an efficient staff and all appliances for dealing with the requirements of some eighty students, the area of influence of the College should be so much narrowed for the sake of Rs. 150 per mensem, the sum received in fees. There is a great deal to be said for the principle of requiring reasonable fees for, at all events, the higher education; but circumstances alter cases. When an institution is doing good work costing Rs. 2,200 a month, it seems doubtful economy to reduce the number of students benefitting by that outlay to forty, when eighty might partake of its advantages, for the sake of earning Rs. 150, a sum which may be considerably reduced if the fee system be continued.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Captain A. J. G. Pifford, sailed, yesterday, for Bushire.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Divali, a Hindu woman of bad repute, was convicted of kidnapping, abducting, and enticing away a minor, named Bhikee, a girl, thirteen or fourteen years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her husband; and she and another woman, named Rukhi, were convicted of forcing her to lead an immoral life. Mr. Justice Strachey, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner, said he thought it was almost useless to say anything to one who was so degraded as she was; but her offence was a serious one, for which she was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight years. The other woman, whose case stood on a different footing, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mowlabux Bahadur, was convicted of cutting off the nose of his kept mistress, named Currims, on the morning of the 9th September last, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

MR. STANLEY SPENCER, of the firm of aeronauts, Messrs. Spencer and Sons, of London, has left England by the P. and O. steamer Oceana for India. He brings with him a captive balloon and proposes to make arrangements for a series of ascents. Balloons of the description which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECEPTION OF SIR E. MONSON BY PRESIDENT FAURE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Sir Edward Monson, the newly appointed British Ambassador at Paris, yesterday, presented his credentials to President Faure, when speeches were exchanged expressing a warm hope for the continuance of the cordial entente between the two countries for the benefit of civilization.

IMPENDING RAILWAY STRIKE.

A great railway strike is threatened in England owing to the London and North-Western line dismissing some brakesmen, apparently, solely because they are Unionists.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The French Ministry intend proposing an immediate reform in and increase of the Navy, involving an expense of two hundred millions of francs.

DEATH OF THE CUBAN INSURGENT LEADER.

MADRID, Dec. 9.

Advices from Cuba state that the insurgent leader, Maceo, has been killed in the province of Havana.

CONCESSION TO RUSSIA NEAR OBOK.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that King Menelik has ceded to Russia a strip of coast far a coaling station near Obok.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL AND STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

General Sir Edvin Collen arrived in Calcutta, this morning. The Viceroy's Council is, therefore, now complete.

Lord George Stewart Murray, Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, arrived in Calcutta, yesterday morning.

Lady Beatrice Stewart, Viscount Fincastle, A.-D.-C., and the Earl of Burford, extra A.-D.-C., arrived by mail train, this morning.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Staff Officer as D. A. A. G., Head-quarters, Bengal Command, from the 1st April next.

The post of D. A. A. G. at Allahabad is abolished, and a second class Station Staff Officer will replace him.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

POONA, Dec 9.

The second day's regatta came off successful. A good number of ladies and gentlemen were present. There were six races on the card. Four were rowed off, and the last two postponed owing to darkness having set in. Cups and prizes were laid on the table after the fourth race. Mrs. Nairne distributed the prizes. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"Inter-Regimental Fours."—Final.

28th Bo. Pioneers	st lb	vs.	Royal Engineers.	st lb
1 Mr Gervers...	10 0	1	Mr Moore	9 4
2 „ Corry	10 5	2	Maj Chase	11 1
3 „ Walker	11 8	3	Dr Kilkelly	12 0
St „ Bolleau	11 0	St	Mr Mackenzie	11 13
Cox Goldingham	9 2	Cox	Mr Greig	9 2

The Pioneers had the inside run, and both the crews immediately settled down to work. The Pioneers, however, won by four lengths. Time—6 mins. 17secs.

2ND RACE.—"Scratch Fours."—Distance ½ mile.

Bickford	Sangster	Cassels
Robb	Jeffcoat	Smith
Chitty	Mair	Wilkinson
Corry	Lewis	Goldingham
Luard	Foster	
Montrisor	Harrington	
Hunter	Greig	
Addison	Tod	

Five boats were entered for this event, which was won by Corry's boat by two lengths. Mrs. Ogilvie was cox.

3RD RACE 5-15 P.M.—"Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Sculls."—Distance ¼ mile.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartorius.
Miss King and Mr. Parry.
Miss Adams and Mr. De Berry.

Won by Mrs. Sartorius.

4TH RACE 5-30 P.M.—"Service Fours."—Distance 1 mile.

British Military	Indian Military 28th Bo. Pioneers.
Mr. Mulay	Mr. G Moore
„ Bradford	Major Chase
„ Walker	Dr. Kilkelly
„ Bolleau	Mr. Mackenzie
„ Goldingham	Cox—Mr. Greig

Won by the 28th Pioneers by 2½ lengths. Time—6mins. 16secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 23-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	29 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Shamo route to China, interrupted, beyond the British frontier, between Yungching and Tali.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Mail for Jeddah leaves Suakin on the 10th instant.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, on Monday, 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	7	9	p.m.	33	33
Teheran	9	2	43 p.m.	...	24
Suez	9	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th December, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	1
„ Karachi	...	6	...	1
„ Madras	...	23	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

There has been a noteworthy increase in shipments of silver to India recently, a consequence, it is assumed, of an expectation that the Government of India will be compelled to buy the metal for coinage into rupees in order to relieve the increasing monetary stringency there. We give below, from Messrs. Pixley and Abell's weekly circular, dated November 12, the total value in sterling of the shipments from this country for each of the last ten years :—

	£		£
1886	4,315,710	1891	4,482,754
1887	4,013,289	1892	7,229,193
1888	4,318,529	1893	7,052,271
1889	5,814,331	1894	5,012,093
1890	7,310,356	1895	3,624,496

The shipments for the expired portion of the present year are valued at £4,002,078, or more than the total for the whole of 1895. The amount for the corresponding period last year is given as £3,177,395 only. The shipments to China and the Straits Settlements on the other hand have this year been relatively small compared with the last three years. Thus the total to China for the expired portion of the current year is £714,185, as against £1,580,610 for the corresponding period last year, £1,652,523 for the whole of last year, £2,723,771 for 1894, and £2,390,969 for 1893. The amount sent to the Straits Settlements this year so far is £588,336, as against £689,953 for the corresponding period last year, £751,883 for the whole of last year, £1,233,446 for 1894, and £1,612,513 for 1893. Of course we must remember that British silver dollars for circulation in the Far East are now being coined in the Bombay Mint, and in proportion as this issue succeeds we must expect the shipments of the metal to India to increase and the direct shipments of bar silver from this country to China and the Straits Settlements to diminish.

It appears that the dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade has cautioned the Canadian Government against making any change in the import duties on textile goods to take effect before July 1 next year, on the ground that any change before that date would have a very disturbing effect on business. As the Canadian Tariff Commission has only just begun to take evidence, it seems unlikely that, in any case, a revised tariff could come into operation before the date named. The finances of the Canadian Government, moreover, are in any thing but a satisfactory state, and it can scarcely be doubted that Mr. Laurier's Government will be largely guided by revenue considerations, not only in drawing up an amended tariff, but in proposing a date for its application if approved by the Dominion Parliament.

The Home papers complain that there is a considerable lack of information in that country as to the precise conditions under which compensation for loss by exchange in remitting savings to friends or dependents at home is allowed to British soldiers or civil servants in India. A correspondent has requested the *Manchester Guardian* to explain them, and as the arrangements are in fact, somewhat more complicated than even persons more or less familiar with the exchange question suppose, a statement on the subject may be of general interest. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer serving in India may, its reader are informed, remit to the United Kingdom the whole of his savings up to a total of 3,000 rupees, through the Government, at the rate of exchange adopted by the Finance Minister in the annual Financial Statement as the estimated average rate for the year. An arrangement is made with the War Office to that effect. In some recent years the Government estimate has proved higher than the actual average market rate of the year, and therefore the soldier has, apparently had an advantage so far as remitting has been concerned. Owing to the recent rise in exchange, however, the existing Government rate is disadvantageous to the remitting soldier, as it is below 1s. 2d., whereas the market rate has lately risen to nearly 1s 4d. But the soldier has a compensation, as his daily pay is nominally made in shillings and pennies, which are converted into rupees at the Government estimated rate of exchange for the year; hence the lower the Government rate of exchange the more annas and rupees does the soldier receive. The Eurasian and European civil servants, and military officers above the rank of non-commissioned officers, if not domiciled in India—that is, practically those who have friends residing elsewhere,—are paid such an additional sum in rupees as will enable them to remit half their nominal pay at 1s. 6d. per rupee up to a limit of £1,000 per annum. Thus a man receiving, say, 1,000 rupees per month, would be entitled to remit 500 rupees per month. The sterling equivalent of that sum at 1s. 6d. per rupee would be £37. 10s. But if the rate of exchange—calculated for each quarter at the average market rate for the preceding quarter in this case—were, say only 1s. 2d., it would require 643 rupees to make the equivalent of £37. 10s., and the difference between 500 rupees and 643 rupees—or 143 rupees per month—would be paid to the official, in addition to his nominal salary for the quarter, as "exchange compensation allowance." Such additional payments are made whether the official remits home or not. Lastly, pensioners of the Indian Government residing in Europe receive their pensions at the exchange rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee, whatever the market rate of exchange may be. As regards non-domiciled soldiers and civil servants in actual service in India, it is clear that a rise in the annual Government estimated rate of exchange on the one hand, or the estimated quarterly average on the other, will imply a diminution in the actual amount of Indian currency received by them as pay, and that if they do not remit a rise of exchange must be a disadvantage to them, as the amount which they will receive for expenditure or investment in India will be diminished. A rise in the market rate of exchange above the Government rate or quarterly estimate, such as has taken place recently, is, however, a distinct advantage to those who remit, for, as they receive the extra allowance in Indian currency calculated at the low Government rate whether they remit or not, they apparently have the option of remitting privately at the actual market rate. A condition of affairs which thus implies fluctuating salaries on the one hand in terms of rupees for expenditure in India, and on the other in terms of gold for expenditure in, say, the United Kingdom, can scarcely be considered a satisfactory one. Moreover, it would appear that the Finance Minister in India has the power to raise or lower the rupee remuneration of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in India according as he underestimates or over-estimates, at the beginning of the financial year, the rate of exchange for the coming twelve months.

We take the following somewhat cynical remarks on the labour question on the Rand goldfields from the "South African Financial Record" (Johannesburg) of October 25 :—"The appearance in Johannesburg during the past week of a contingent of several hundred half-starved Kafirs from the north is an extremely welcome occurrence, and may probably have more important consequences than are as yet anticipated. From various accounts already published, it is perfectly certain that the native tribes in Zoutpansberg are slowly expiring from starvation, and, once on the Rand, they will be prepared to accept what terms may be offered them for their labour. If the two or three hundred arrivals last week are the advance guard of a general migration of the tribes to the Rand, not only will the success of the present movement for the reduction of native pay be assured, but it may be possible to carry retrenchment a good many steps forward beyond the present limits. Apart from the interests of the industry, the Rand is absolutely the only part of the Transvaal where thirty or forty thousand starving natives could find food and employment, and, considering the constant communication between natives in every part of the country, it is surprising that the Zoutpansberg Kafirs have not realised this before. Possibly, however, they have been hoping against hope for an alleviation of the present conditions, and only when the distress became sufficiently acute to dissolve the ties of tribe and family has expatriation been considered. If the movement should become universal, the Rand may soon be indebted to the rinderpest and the locusts for the reduction of native wages to an extent which it might as yet be deemed visionary to specify."

It is reported from Hiogo, Japan, that a representative of the Kobe cotton manufacturers has recently visited Texas with the object of arranging for direct importations of cotton from that State into Japanese ports. Arrangements are being made, it is added, for sending buyers of cotton for account of the Japanese mills annually to the American cotton-growing states, with a view to Japanese manufacturers suppling cotton goods largely to the Asiatic markets.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," the Republican victory has confirmed the intention of the leaders of the party to proceed with preparations for the revision of the United States Customs tariff without delay. Arguments as to the unwisdom of disturbing existing business conditions on the eve of an expected revival of activity may, we are told, have some weight with President M'Kinley and his advisers; but arguments upon the other side are likely to be more effective partly because they accord with the declared purposes of the part and partly because they will be pressed by men who have a direct interest in new tariff legislation. The Republican leaders are understood to have gone so far as to have mapped out a programme for the coming session of Congress. This programme involves hearings by the Ways and Means Committee during the short session of the present Congress, which begins in December, with the passage of a tariff bill by the House—which, it will be remembered, is a Republican House, though the Government is Democratic—before the end of January, if it is found practicable. It is hardly expected that a general tariff bill can be passed through the present Senate before adjournment on March 4, but it is proposed to push a new law as far as possible towards enactment. Whether the progress made is much or little, it is calculated that it will save just so much time during the special session which Mr. M'Kinley is expected to call for March or April. There are not likely to be awkward hitches in the continuity of policy between the present House of Representatives and the next one, because the party leaders, the membership of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and the party majority in the House will be substantially the same.

With regard to details, it is stated that an effort may be made in the Senate to pass the so-called Dingley bill, restoring the duty on wool and making a 15 per cent. increase on most other schedules, before the termination of the present Congress. If this bill is passed (which is not probable), it will be only as a makeshift, in anticipation of additional legislation at the special session, and not by any means as the complete performance of the duty of the new administration in regard to the tariff. The fate of the Dingley bill is bound up in some measure with an interesting conflict between the wool-growers and the manufacturers of woollen goods. One of the difficulties which faces the Protectionists at the outset of a general revision of the tariff is the flood of foreign goods which will swamp the bonded warehouse during the period while the new bill is pending. Large importations of manufactured goods on which the duty is proposed to be raised will counter-balance the supposed benefits of increased duties for the protection of American manufacturers. These goods can be withdrawn from bond and duty paid under the existing law at any time up to the moment when the new rates are declared to take effect. If this date should be July 1, nearly eight months would be available from the present time within which to anticipate the increase of duties. This situation "comes home with peculiar force to the growers of wool and the manufacturers of woollens." The bonded warehouses are likely to receive great stores of raw wool as well as the staple grades of manufactured goods. The interest of the growers and manufacturers is identical up to a certain point. They might both desire the immediate enactment of the Dingley bill, in order to cut off the influx of foreign goods at the beginning, if the rates in that bill were satisfactory. They are much more satisfactory to the manufacturers than to the growers. The conflict of interests is so acute that the manufacturers would probably be glad to accept the Dingley bill, while the growers would prefer to take the chances of large importations rather than to obtain no higher rates than the Dingley bill provides. This conflict may be adjusted, but it is admitted that it involves embarrassments for both interests; and "there remains the uncertainty as to what might be the disposition of a recalcitrant Senate."

Rouen reports say that the "dead season" was making itself apparent in all branches of the cotton goods trade. Moreover, orders had been cancelled in consequence of non-delivery at the stipulated dates, and absolute dulness was the prevalent feature. Spinners remained firm, but business in yarns on account of manufacturers was consequently on a very small scale. There had been an appearance of activity for raw cotton on the spot in the Havre market, and a fairly good current of transactions in "futures."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark as follows on the American cotton market in their circular dated November 11 :—"The effect of the partial Bureau report was to cause a sharp reaction from the best prices touched on the improvement of the market under the stimulus of the improving condition of trade throughout the country. In stating that the crop had improved during the month of October the Bureau sustained the views of all well-informed cotton men, which have brought about a revision in crop estimates from below to above 8,000,000 bales. Our own belief has been that the crop will reach, 8,500,000 bales, but we do not believe that such a yield will be sufficient to supply the requirements of the spinners, and that an advance in value will follow as soon as the fact that the production does not equal the consumption comes to be appreciated. The freeze of Saturday night, which brought the thermometer in San Antonio, Texas, to 36, in Abilene to 28, in Palestine to 34, in Little Rock and Memphis to 32, in Shreveport to 30, in Oklahoma to 20, and in Vicksburg to 34, must have destroyed all hope of any material addition to the yield from a top crop. Therefore we believe our estimate of 8,500,000 bales for the American crop of 1896 to be conservative, if not in excess of the current estimate of the trade. Pending the election the planters throughout the South had been disposed to hold their cotton for better prices, and possibly their holding has interfered with the marketing of the crop, but we do not recall a November when the stock in the interior towns failed to increase or lose as has happened during the past two weeks. Usually when the planters hold their cotton the interior stocks show a great increase, as occurred last season. That it should be different this season is difficult to understand. Above all the other factors apparent in the situation this year, too much attention cannot be placed upon the rival of trade in this country since the election, and the certainty of its continuance on a healthy basis for many months, if not years to come. Only those who remember the change which occurred in 1879 can form any idea of what the demand for cotton and cotton goods promises to be in the future. Such an optimistic position has seldom presented itself to the trade, and while we will have reactions and possibly set-backs from time to time, the cotton producer can, we believe, look forward to a period of prosperity similar to that opened to the farmers of the North-west by the advance in wheat. Smaller crops of cotton in India, Egypt, Brazil, and Central Asia are factors which have not yet been fully appreciated in connection with the revival of trade at home."

There is to be a fight over the Proctorship in Convocation vacated by the Rev. the Hon. E. Carr Glyn. The High Church party ten days ago announced that their candidate would be the Rev. Prebendary Villiers, and now, rather late in the day, the Evangelicals have put forward the Rev. Prebendary Kitto, the well-known Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Prebendary Kitto has had a wide and active experience, has many friends amongst all classes of churchmen, and may be trusted to take a sensible and moderate view on all questions likely to come before Convocation. Both candidates are well known in the constituency, and the contest will be a keen one.

THE SHERIFF ELECT OF BOMBAY.

The appointment of Mr. George Cotton as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year is a fitting recognition of social and civic virtues which have gained him the esteem and respect of all classes of the community. The prominent part he has taken in all public movements; the active interest he has evinced in municipal affairs; the high positions he has filled as chairman of the directorate of the Bank of Bombay, as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the Millowners' Association, of the Cotton Trade Association, of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, &c., added to his personal suavity of manner and genial and conciliatory disposition, have placed him in the forefront of our leading and influential citizens, and have won for him the golden opinion of all who have come in contact with him. Mr. Cotton first came out to India in 1863 as a manager of the East India Cotton Agency at Julgaum, and was afterwards appointed the agent of the Mofussil Company at Oomerawattee. He then formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. James Greaves, the general manager of the Mofussil Company, whose good opinion he soon gained, and was appointed the District Manager of the company's agencies in Berar, Khangaum, Akola, and other places. So favourably was Mr. Greaves impressed with Mr. Cotton's intelligence and sterling abilities that he afterwards joined him in a partnership and began to trade under the name of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., an auspicious name which the firm still retains. The firm soon afterwards made a name for itself by its honest and straightforward mode of business, throughout Gujerat, and more particularly in Broach, to which Mr. Cotton's *camaraderie* contributed in a material degree. The mill industry was then in its infancy; and the firm, which had been trading largely in cotton, took a new departure and started in Broach the Alfred Manufacturing Company, and subsquently the Albert Edward Mills. The business of both companies prospered beyond expectation, and the native merchants, who much appreciated Mr. Cotton's good qualities and abilities, learned to follow his advice as their "guide, philosopher, and friend" on all important occasions. In that connection Mr. Cotton came to be regarded as a benefactor of Broach; and the natives considered him as an admirable exemplar of the high position to which self-help and self-reliance could raise a man of industrious and persevering habits. Although prosperous and at the head of a very large establishment, Mr. Cotton adhered to his previous simplicity of living, his unvarying courteousness, and genial sympathy with all his native constituents. In Broach, as a member of the Local Board, and as chairman of the municipal managing committee, Mr. Cotton acquired large experience in the work of Indian municipalities; and took a leading share in providing, as far as the funds would allow, for the municipal wants of the city. While there he was married to Miss White, a daughter of Mr. White, a former Collector and Magistrate. From Broach the firm turned its attention to the larger field which lay open in Bombay, with the result that the Empress, the Connaught, the Leopold, and other mills were successively opened here under the auspices of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. A novel feature in the management of these new mills, which drew to them the attention of a large number of shareholders, European as well as native, was that the agents, unlike the agents of other mills, agreed to receive no commission on the mere working of the mills, but contented themselves with a commission of ten per cent. on the actual profits of the concerns. The exigencies of the business of these mills rendered it necessary for Mr. Cotton to move from Broach to Bombay; and owing to the death of Mr. James Greaves about the time, his son, Mr. John Greaves, was placed in charge of the Broach establishments. While the prospects of the Bombay mills throve and extended under Mr. Cotton, those of the Broach establishments suffered a decline; and they had eventually to be placed in liquidation.

Since his transfer to Bombay, Mr. Cotton struck out a new path for himself in the mill industry of the city. His talents brought him into prominent notice as a very useful member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Millowners' Association, and the Cotton Trade Association, as well as of the Municipal Corporation. He rendered valuable service to the cause of technical education, and, as chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of which he was one of the founders, gave a stimulus to its progress and advancement, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. His help to the cause of technical education and his interest in the students after they left the college has been great. He has earned the blessings of many of the students by finding them employment. Mr. Cotton rendered valuable service during the time of the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay in restoring peace and bringing about a reconciliation between the two communities. He was appointed a special magistrate at the time, in which capacity his counsels of peace had considerable weight in the communities. He was one of the promoters of the public meeting convened in the Town Hall in order to bring about a much-desired reconciliation, at which H. E. Lord Harris presided. His valuable services during the riots were highly spoken of not only by the public and the police, but also by the Governor himself. Mr. Cotton also took a leading part in the Lord Harris memorial meeting, and in the public meetings held in regard to the Currency Act and the new Tariff Bill. He has always taken an intelligent part in all public movements and thereby gained the respect and good-will of all sections of the community. He has shown great kindness to the large number of hands employed in his mills; and his private charity and exertions for the welfare of his men are remembered with gratitude and personal affection. He has always kept a lofty and noble ideal before him, and he has by his singular sense of justice and charity made himself most popular in every community. He is a silent and unostentatious worker in all matters relating to public welfare; and although he speaks little, he accomplishes much. The prosperity of a country depends upon its industry, and Mr. Cotton has done his best—and with no little success—to develop the mill and other industries in India. It is indeed difficult to get a man of Mr. Cotton's stamp and calibre in Bombay. His utterances on many subjects, both civic and commercial, are always characterised by moderation, sound common sense, and sobriety of judgment. He is an ornament of the Municipal Corporation, of which he was once the President. His views in regard to municipal and other matters are broad and liberal, and he is known to be a champion of all sanitary measures. It is hoped the present honour, which he rightly deserves and which he ought to have received long ago, is but the forerunner of many other honours to come in future. In accepting the office of Sheriff of Bombay, we hear, Mr. Cotton proposed either that he should accept no fees, or that he should be allowed to contribute the amount in aid of some charitable and benevolent object. The request was singularly characteristic of the unselfish and public-spirited nature of the man. Government agreed that the acceptance by him of the office should not involve the acceptance of any fees, as it is the desire of Government to make the Shrievalty an honorary office, and Mr. Cotton's generous action will facilitate the intention of Government in this direction. Mr. Cotton will take charge of his new office, on the 20th instant, from Mr. Gnellabhai Haridas, the present Sheriff.

The Wesleyan Methodist Committee of Privilege regard Mr. Chamberlain's recent letter to the Governor of Malta as disposing of the "Malta Marriages" difficulty. The Committee, however, propose to press for the passing of certain Bills during the present Parliament, which it is said "there is reason to hope" the present Government will in some measure favour. These include Bills relating to the registration of marriages, certain improvements in the Burials Act, and the enfranchisement of leasehold places of worship, as well as the compulsory acquisition of sites for chapels.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal returns for the twenty-four hours up to 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, show that 42 new cases and 30 deaths took place during the period. Out of these 2 attacks and one death occurred in A (Fort) ward; 7 attacks and 10 deaths occurred in B (Mandvie) ward; 10 attacks and 11 deathsin C (Bhuleswar) ward; 12 attacks and 2 deaths in D (Girgaum) ward; 10 attacks and 5 deaths in E (Byculla) ward; one attack in G (Mahim) ward; while one patient died in the hospital.

The total up to date is 1,168 cases, out of which 834 proved fatal.

BUBONIC FEVER RETURNS.

The following are the returns showing the number of attacks and deaths in each ward during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock :—

Wards.	Attacks.	Deaths.
A (Fort)	2	1
B (Mandvie)	7	10
C (Bhuleshwar)	10	11
D (Girgaum)	12	2
E (Byculla)	10	5
F (Parel)	0	0
G (Mahim)	1	0
Arthur Road Hospital	0	1
	42	30

Owing to cases of bubonic plague having occurred in the Market Lines, the 22nd Bombay Infantry was moved into a Camp, on the oblong, between Church Gate Station and Wodehouse Bridge, close to Railway, yesterday, the camp was pitched on the south side of the Camp at present occupied by the 21st Bombay Infantry. The Executive Engineer, Military Works, will arrange temporary Latrines at one end of the camp. Cooking places to be arranged away from the Queen's Road, close against Railway. The Officer Commanding, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to draw tents and pitch them as soon as possible. Water and carts for carrying refuse have been arranged by this office.

Should any cases of bubonic plague occur among the Troops or followers of any Corps or Departments, officers Commanding corps and heads of Departments have been requested to cause daily reports of the state of the patients to be obtained from the Infectious Disease Hospital, and submitted for the information of the General Officer Commanding.

Dr. Bahadurji is arranging to open a segregation hospital for Parsees at his own expense.

We hear that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been subscribed among the Parsee community for a similar hospital.

A correspondent, writing from Hongkong, says :—"Treatment for your bubonic fever, as for fever, is good. Perspiration should be induced, and the strength of patients kept up with strong soups, etc.; the swellings, poulticed and lanced when ripe if they won't break. Dr. Yersin's remedy of inoculation was most successful here."

INTERCESSION AT BANDORA CHURCH.

Owing to great consternation prevailing in Bombay and its suburbs, it was unanimously suggested by the Vicars of St. Peter's, St. Andrews, and Lady of Mount Carmel's Churches that a procession should be organised for the alleviation of this pestilence. This procession was to take place on Sunday, the 6th instant, but owing to the unexpected and sudden demise of the Sacristan of St. Andrew's Church, it was postponed to Tuesday last. A vast congregation assembled in the St. Peter's Church, where the Rev. Father Peter Fernandez delivered an impressive sermon, which had great effect on the hearts and minds of the congregation. After the sermon the congregation formed themselves into procession, which wended its way through the heart of the village. On approaching the Mount Carmel Church each confraternity selected a separate place in order to avoid the heavy rush and confussion. Here short service was held, after which the procession repaired to the Church of Our Lady of Mount, the respective confraternities forming themselves again in their proper order. Here also a short service was held, and the same order was maintained by the confraternities. After the service in the Church the procession started by the Land's End road to the Church of St. Andrew's, where the Solemn Benediction was given by the Rev. F. E. G. Waldman, S. J., Superior of St. Peter's Church. More than two thousand persons took part in this solemn procession.

BUBONIC FEVER AND THE MAHIM FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I observe that preparations are in progress with respect to the forthcoming Mahim fair, kindly permit me through the medium of your paper to suggest to the Municipal and Police authorities not to allow this annual fair to be held this year. I am led to sound the note of alarm by the prevalent opinion just now occupying the minds of the public, and particularly of the inhabitants of Mahim, that the fair will bring with it many a disaster. The very large numbers that fall daily victims to the plague have caused a great scare in Bombay. The Khoja and Memon communities have suffered no little at the hands of this grim visitor, and I beg therefore to appeal to the common sense of these communities whether it is advisable in face of these sufferings to rejoice in holding a grand fair. The fair, I am informed, forms part of some festival of theirs, the religious portion of which can be easily discharged without the erection of stalls for the sale of toys, sweets, etc. The annual fair lasts for more than a week, and during that period brings a large concourse of people to Mahim. They come from every part of Bombay and mingle freely not only with the inhabitants of Mahim, but also with visitors from Salsette and Bassein. As it is, a large number of residents of Bombay have come to Mahim, and have brought with them the plague bacilli, for during the last few days five or six plague cases are reported to have taken place in the bazaar. This is the more densely populated part of Mahim, and the place of the annual fair is not far off. Persons of every caste and creed from all the wards in Bombay, every one of which is now affected with the plague, attend the fair, and there is, therefore, danger not only to the residents of Mahim, but it may form a source of transmitting the disease to Salsette and Bassein.

I, therefore, venture to hope that the authorities concerned, will prohibit the holding of the fair this year, and that the Mahomedan community will under the circumstances take no offence at it.—Yours, &c.,

Upper Mahim, Dec. 9. A WELL-WISHER.

TENANTS' DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the Municipal officials are working hard to stamp out the epidemic and compelling landlords to clean and whitewash their houses I think they would be able to do more in the interests of the people if they would encourage tenants and others to bring matters to their notice which they could not find out themselves, and in this way mutually promote public health. I know instances in which houses have not been whitewashed inside for years, in direct contravention of Municipal regulations, stable filth allowed to accumulate for days, leaves which have dropped from the trees left to rot and disappear by themselves, and cesspools never cleaned out. Many people are unwilling to make complaints against their landlords, as the latter who are apprised of the name of the writer and the nature of the complaint by the inspectors, invariably serve such tenants with notices to quit. If the Municipal officials, principally the Health Department, were to treat all letters addressed to them as confidential, I feel sure they would daily receive a larger number of letters from occupiers of houses which would tend to improve public health without causing friction between landlords and tenants. As things are at present, the Municipality will find it hard to cope with difficulties which must increase with time unless they see their way to take up my

SUGGESTION.

BABULLA TANK GARDEN *VS.* MAHIM GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad the idea of a garden at Babulla tank has been shelved for the present, for I was prepared to send in a protest against it, as no one can, I presume, deny that the residents of Mahim have more claim to a garden worthy of its name than the natives residing around Babulla tank, and I do hope some public-spirited Corporationwalla, will raise his voice in favor of Mahimwallahs, as Mahim is growing in importance, and the foreshore would be protected-by-day against impurities caused by the natives, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, should a small garden be laid out in front of the seashore, in the vicinity of the old Portuguese Fort, for the benefit of increasing the number of persons now fixing their permanent residence thereabouts.

Trusting this letter may meet the attention of the Municipal authorities, and that steps may, be immediately taken to remove the dirty cadjan huts adjoining the Fort, which are very badly ventilated, and are too close to one another,—Yours, &c.,

A MAHIMWALLA.

The Government of India, says a commercial correspondent, is feeling the pressure of famine and dear money. This is evidenced by the fact that the Secretary of State wants time and will not grant telegraphic transfers. It is the general opinion of well-informed persons that we are in for a very tight time

INDIAN MANGOES FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

We have been favoured with the advance sheet of a second article on this important subject, appearing in the fruit-Grower, Nov. 25 :—

In our previous article we were able to place our readers in possession of some facts concerning the Indian mango; our objects being to interest those salesmen and merchants who are in a position to influence trade in the very important subject of Indian and Colonial fruit consignments. As we then said, next year will be an especially appropriate time to make a display of the fruits which India and other parts of our scattered empire can provide for the table of the British consumer. As the mango is a special delicacy, we propose to supplement our previous remarks with a few particulars of general interest :—

INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLIES AND SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The mango is grown in enormous quantities in Bombay, from which centre it is distributed all over India. Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E. C. S. I., whilst Secretary of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, did a great deal to extend the cultivation of the mango, and it may now be said to have become a permanent and important industry in the island of Bombay and all along the coast of Surat and Gujerat. An important feature in connection with the exportation of the mango is that it grows close to the points of shipment in very large quantities. Its cultivation along the whole coast of the Western Presidency is extensive, and the means of bringing the case of fruit on to the homeward-bound vessel are simple and inexpensive. This is, of course, an extremely important feature, and of vital interest in the successful handling of the business.

APPEAL TO ANGLO-INDIANS AND NATIVES.

The subject of mango exportation is on of acute importance to the native Indian himself; and if our efforts to bring the matter before those in this country who can handle the fruit are to be successful, the native growers and capitalists must second these efforts. We appeal to Indians residing either temporarily or permanently in this country, and especially to such prominent men as Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., and to Anglo-Indians, many of whom must feel a strong desire to help India, at the present time particularly, and to all who can help forward a thoroughly patriotic movement, to assist us in this work.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

We have, in urging the native Indian to help himself in this matter, a particular wish that he should develop the resources of his country without appealing to Government assistance. This is the curse of Indian methods, and has retarded the natural development of the country more than anything else. It seems inherent to the soil to rely upon Government aid, and we confess we have little hope of ultimate success in the matter which we have taken in hand unless it is due to private enterprise. The healthy spirit of competition is what is needed; and if this can be introduced, and the growers and native capitalists be led to struggle for success in methods of cultivation, gathering, grading, packing, cool storage, and the placing upon the British markets of only the very best fruits, the successful future of the mango is assured, and with that success a great development of Indian prosperity is a natural corollary.

CONSIGNMENTS SHOULD BE ON A LARGE SCALE.

As we feel that the initial efforts must be made upon a sufficiently large scale and with all due regard to the important commercial interests at stake, we open our columns to all who can suggest any practical means of dealing with the exportation and importation of this fruit. Many past efforts to introduce colonial fruits to this country have failed, owing to the want of method and the too primitive arrangements of the pioneers.

STRONG POINTS OF THE MANGO.

There is enough fruit in each mango to serve at dessert for two or three persons; and if they can be introduced to our markets at from 6d. to 8d. each, there will, we are assured, arise a steady demand, which will take only a very short time to become enormous, as in the case of the tomato, and a better case still, the banana, to which latter fruit the flesh of the mango has some affinity. The mango is, however, much more delicate in consistance, and possesses an aroma which the banana cannot claim.

The mango for preserving and confection is positively unique, and young Anglo Indians describe it as "glorious." The pulp becomes of an almost jujuby consistency; the flavour is of the most exquisite character, and made up with ginger and other similar constituents, preserved mango should become one of the most popular and healthful articles of diet ever brought to the notice of the British public. This is a branch of the subject that has not been considered in its important bearing on the candied fruit and confection trade. We seem to have ransacked almost every foreign country for novelties in confection, and to have overlooked one of the most healthful and refreshing articles *de luxe* that could possibly be conceived. An immense demand for this preserve could be promptly created.

INDIA AS A FRUIT CENTRE.

Dealing with this question of Indian fruit, we seriously ask those engaged in the Indian trade why we should depend upon Spain for supplies of oranges, raisins, almonds and many other fruits, dried and green; upon Greece for currants, upon Turkey for dried figs, upon America for such fruits as oranges, apples, prunes, &c.; and upon Italy for lemons and other varieties, when, within 15 days steam of Southampton, we have at our command a land which by the aid of British and native capital, (and the second would inevitably be forthcoming if the first were offered), could grow every one of these f

EUCALYPTUS FOR FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many have, no doubt, heard and read of the tree, commonly called the "Australian blue gum," or the "Eucalyptus globulus," botanically so called. This tree is now to be found in numbers on the slopes and valleys of the Himalayas and the Nilgiris, and was introduced here, some forty years ago, by Dr. John Chesson, the gentleman who was the founder of this sanitarium. We have some fine specimens of it on these hills—some thirty to forty feet high. I will first describe its wonderful medicinal properties. It yields an oil or essence, called Eucalyptine, which affords quick relief in cold in the head and in nasal catarrh, by simply smelling constantly a small bottle containing it. Even when there is a profuse offensive catarrhal discharge, its inhalation removes the factor and checks the secretions in the disagreeable melodorous yellowish expectoration of bronchitis and consumption; and in diptheria, inhalations have been of the greatest use as they have also in asthma. Administered internally in both acute and chronic bronchitis, the highest authorities, as Gunburt, Gubler, and Carlotte, claim the most excellent results for it.

On account of its effectual control of hemorrages it has been so useful that in the Soudan it was successfully used with Burrough's Pads. It has also a wonderful power of preventing inflammation. For instance, when the body of a frog is opened, inflammation does not occur if the cavity is exposed to the vapour of Eucalyptine. In internal inflammation, and after child-birth, injections of it have proved very successful. The same favourable results have ensued in the use of it in suppurating cavities. Eucalyptine is a medicinal antiseptic of exceptional virtues. While it is highly destructive of germ-life, it in no way interferes with the process of digestion, but has been recommended for putrifactive changes. It has been administered by subcutaneous injections in pyæmia, and in blood poisoning it is certainly very useful. It has a more antiseptic power than quinine acting on disease germs and preventing the formation of spores. Speaking of this principle, a famous London Doctor (Brunton) said: "It has some time appeared to me to be more beneficial in cases of septic poisoning than quinine, at any rate. I have seen patients recover under its effects who had not been benefitted by quinine." By its germicide action it is efficacious as an injection for the thread worms of children. It is absorbed by the lungs and kidneys and has a medicinal effect on both the respiratory and genito-urinary tracts. I have cured hundreds of cases of fever among the cultivator and other inhabitants of Panchgani and the surrounding villages both on the slopes and valleys. I have a powerful little still, and make both the oil and a strong extract from the leaves only. In fever it is almost a specific. In inflammation after child-birth and flooding, it is most efficacious, and I do believe several lives have been saved by me in such cases alone. I feel confident that if Government will introduce this wonderful tree and hereafter explain its uses to the poor inhabitants of hamlets or "Khaidas" out of the reach of taluka stations, many human lives would be saved. Deaths during and after child-birth are numerous among cultivators who have neither midwives, nor nurses, and such as they have, if anything, do more harm than good. In fever cases they really have no medicine at hand. Some resort to roots and medicinal plants, commonly called "judi-booti," and when questioned, they reply, "What can we use, sir, but some "bhajeepala medicine." When delirium sets in, the head is cruelly burnt by red-hot iron, a sickle nail, or anything handy being used. I am afraid in most cases recovery is due to chance or a strong contitution. Most people know or ought to know what village sanitation is—I shall give you a description of it, —and suppose this new fever gets among the poor cultivators, the consequences in these days of scarcity will be disastrous. God help us if such a thing should happen. I have sent a dozen quarts of the Eucalyptine to a Native gentleman (medical, of course), to test its qualities. Made from fresh leaves, it is very powerful and quite pure. I could send hundreds of quarts free of cost. May God grant it may prove of some use.—Yours, &c.,

Panchgani, Dec. 7. FUJIT HORA.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO DR. BAHADURJI.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE F. C. INSTITUTE.

Last evening, the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute was crowded to suffocation by leading and influential citizens to do public honour to Dr. K. N. Bahadurji for his "valuable services" in the cause of the medical reform in India. Long before the hour of meeting, people of various shades and opinion began to pour in, and by 5-15 p.m. the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, every inch of space being occupied by the people. The gallery was crammed to excess, and the late arrivals had great difficulty in finding their way to the platform, on which were to be found most prominent citizens including leading members of the various liberal profession. It is no exaggeration to say that for a long time past such a public mass meeting has not been known in Bombay. The Parsees, the Mahomedans, and the Hindus all came forward to publicly honour Dr. Bahadurji, who was heartily cheered on his entering the hall in the company of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta was called to the chair. In explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman in a few but well-chosen words suitable to the occasion recounted the yeoman service done by Dr. Bahadurji to India. The champian of medical reform in India, Dr. Bahadurji, then in eloquent terms related his experience in England as a delegate from the Bombay Presidency to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. The tone of his address was most sober and moderate and it was listened to with great enthusiasm by the audience. Mr. Hormasji Wadia then proposed "that this public meeting desires to give expression to their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji in the cause of Indian Medical Reform in India and to mark their high appreciation of the able and admirable manner in which he gave his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure and discharged his important mission to England." In support of his proposition, Mr Wadia made a very long speech, in the course of which he said that from his impression formed in England, and from what he had heard from Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji, and Sir William Wedderburn, the only representative of India in Parliament at present, he could say that Dr. Bahadurji had discharged his mission in a most admirable and able manner, and that his unselfish efforts would be productive of most beneficial results. He threw out a challenge to Mr. Bhownuggree to prove that the Parsees detested the Congress movement. On the contrary he said, the Parsees were as a body in favour of the Congress movement. Mr. W. S. Caine, in the course of a terse but brief speech, pointed out the incalculable good which men like Messrs. Metha, and Wacha, and Dr. Bahadurji could do, and said that he was a member of several commissions, but in all his life he never saw a witness who gave his evidence in a more clear, precise, and able manner than Dr. Bahadurji, who explained himself in a few but appropriate words. He said that the evidence of men like Dr. Bahadurji, Captain Hext, and others would be beneficial to India. The Commission was the result of the demand of the Indian National Congress, with which he most heartily sympathised in common with other English statesmen. Dr. Bhalchandra ably supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Dr. Bahadurji, in reply, said that he had simply done his duty and nothing more. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delightfully perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News of a bad accident in Lahoul reaches us. A number of Lahoulis who were crossing the Baralacha pass (16,600) with their camps, ponies, and sheep were caught in a snow storm. Four Mahomedan Lahoulis, an unknown number of Buddhist Lahoulis, forty ponies, and three thousand sheep are reported to have perished. The camps had to be abandoned, the survivors escaping with great difficulty, as a second snow storm set in next day.

COMMUNICATION on the North-West Line, Madras Railway, was restored on Saturday afternoon over the last of the bridges which were damaged by the recent floods, and the regular train service was resumed from the evening of that date. This is quick work, and the Railway staff deserves great credit for it.

COLONEL F. W. CHATTERTON returned to Calcutta on Monday last. The poor prisoners down in the Andamans, says a correspondent, are heartbroken at parting with him. We have badly missed the Colonel in Calcutta and are glad that the gentlemen doing time down there have also "missed" him, and that he is returned to us undamaged and as per sample forwarded to them six months ago.

BICYCLE paperchases are springing into life in Essex. In a recent run at Lexden there were one male and two female hares. They covered 27 miles, and in following them one lady hound got lost.

IN connection with the Punjab and Bengal Army Football Association, a match was played, on Saturday last, at Dum, Dum between the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Shropshire Light Infantry. The Munsters won by one goal to love.

IN case of necessity arising for the opening of relief-works on a large scale in the Nellore District, the Collector has requested that the Government of India may be moved to sanction the carrying out as relief works of the railway works in progress or about to be commenced on the Madras-Bezwada State Railway in the Nellore District. The works on the railway are extensive and will afford occupation for large numbers, and are in every way suitable as relief-works. They are also available in localities where the Collector anticipates considerable distress in the event of severe scarcity.

H. H. THE RAJA OF NAHAN, who was threatened with permanent paralysis, had improved so much a few days ago that strong hopes were entertained of his being able to resume his State duties in full at no very distant date. Unfortunately the latest news is that a relapse has taken place, which must greatly retard recovery.

OWING, says the Lahore paper, to the "very unforeseen and wholly unprecedented action of the Commander-in-Chief in sanctioning the appointment of Major E. S. May, R.A., to the command of a Horse Battery, although he was not qualified by previous service as a Captain in that branch," it is not easy to forecast selections, but should merit and seniority prevail early vacancies should be allotted to Majors W. F. L. Lindsay, R. Bannatine Allason, and Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., and J. Keir, if they are candidates for re-appointment thereto.

REPORTS received from the frontier say that there has been some fighting between the Khan of Nawagai and the Khan of Pashat, on the Bajaur-Afghan Border. It is the Khan of Nawagai, it will be remembered, who claims Mittai, the village occupied last summer by the Amir, which is still held by his Highness's troops and is one of the principal points of dispute in connection with the Mohmand boundary.

THE Lahore paper hears that Captain Boswell, Commanding the 33rd Punjab Infantry at Rawalpindi, was badly thrown from his horse while on parade on Saturday morning last.

MESSRS. WATKINS AND Co. have been appointed Deputy Sheriffs for Calcutta.

THE 4th Hussars are said to have sent home a big commission to buy race horses in England, and we shall probably hear of them next season. Tinsley is in charge of all the regimental polo ponies.

VOLUME II, of the annual statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the year ending 31st March 1896, consisting of figures bearing on the coasting trade, and trade at each port of each Presidency and Province, has been issued.

THE Punjab Government have sanctioned to the Dera Ghazi Khan Municipality an additional loan of upwards of two lakhs for further protective works against the Indus encroachments.

IT is, perhaps, rather early in the day to foreshadow the probable contents of the coming Budget, writes the *Englishman* but it does not seem likely that any considerable surplus can be looked for. With the impending famine in several districts of the country and the suspension and remission of land revenue, the results under this head in the Budget must show a considerable falling off. Railways promise to be at least a crore behind the results of last year, and the heavy fall in the price of opium justifies the belief that a small deficit is also likely in this direction. Sir James Westland must, of course, score heavily in echange, but it is hard to see where else any material addition to his resources can be confidently looked for.

MR. CROSTHWAITE, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajputana, took leave of his Excelleney at Jodhpur and started direct for Kotah, where we was engaged to perform the ceremony of investing the Maharao with full powers of Government on Saturday last. The Kotah State is an important one, having an area of nearly 4,000 square miles and an annual revenue of about 24 lakhs. The present Chief was educated in the Mayo College, at Ajmere, where he gained a high reputation, and for the last four years he has been exercising limited administrative powers in his State. He is deservedly popular, and it is the general anticipation that he will make a successful ruler. The investiture, which took place on Saturday last, under all the usual ceremonies, is auspicious in every respect, for the Kotah people are fortunate in having secured a fairly good autumn harvest, and the recent rainfall has done much to improve the prospects of the spring crops. There have been no gloomy apprehensions of famine or scarcity, therefore, to spoil the festivities and rejoicings which have celebrated the accession of so promising a Prince.

IN the Army Headquarters' Staff Major-General Lewes, Inspector-General of Artillery in India; and Major-General Walker, Director-General of Ordenance in India, should vacate their appointments during the course of the year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask why whilst High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations are held in almost every language spoken in India, such an important dialect as Pushtu should not be similarly favoured. With the clown in Hamlet we can, only answer, "Mass, I do not know." As Pushtu has practically no literature, it may be that to suggest a Degree of Honour examination would be asking too much; but surely there should be some incentive to officers to pursue their studies after passing the High Standard, which we understand is no very difficult test. Pushtu is the language spoken by the races inhabiting the country which may be the scene of many important events in the future, and the more officers we have with a thorough knowledge of it, the better. Our correspondent suggests that the proposed High Proficiency examination might be held twice a year, in Lahore, which is practically equi-distant between Peshawar and Quetta, the two great Pushtu-speaking districts of Northern India; the reward for passing to be, as in Persian, Rs. 2,000. Money, unfortunately, is always an object, and so the Higher Standard could be reduced to Rs. 500, a step, we believe, that has already been contemplated: one may admit that a reward which is considered sufficient for Higher Standard examinations in other languages, is ample for Pushtu. A medal and a special certificate of Proficiency would be given to those obtaining eighty-five per cent. of the total marks.

DURING the year 1897, writes the Allahabad paper, there will not be a single vacancy, under ordinary circumstances, in the commands of military districts pertaining to the Madras and Bombay armies. In Madras, however, two important vacancies will occur in the Command Staff; for Colonel R. Alexander, Colonel on Staff, Royal Artillery; and Colonel Bruce, Commissary-General, vacate their appointments during the course of the year. In the Regimental Commands there will be four vacancies—*viz.*, one Cavalry and three Infantry. In addition the command of the Madras Sappers and Miners falls vacant; but this is a Royal Engineer billet. It is noteworthy that of the four Madras officers vacating Regimental Commands, two are Temporary Lieutenant-Colonels, who are in reality only Majors—one of these, Major Fenton, who relinquishes the command of the 2nd Madras Lancers, entered the service in November 1873; while the other, Major Cook, who leaves the 5th Burma Battalion, only entered in September 1875. How can anyone talk of the slowness of Staff Corps promotion, when here is an officer who gets to the end of his tether, having finished his term of command in little more than 20 years' service? The truth is that for many officers in Madras regimental promotion has become embarrassing in its rapidity. In Bombay there will be a solitary command of a Native Infantry which falls vacant; while in the Punjab and Bengal Commands no less than thirteen regiments will fall vacant—*viz.*, six Cavalry and seven Infantry. And in the Hyderabad Contingent there will be one Infantry Command vacancy.

THE Burma Railway Company have a wide field in which to work, for the Upper Province is far from having a complete system of lines. Construction up to this year proceeded on what is really a due line from south to north with Mandalay as the half-way house. The Irrawaddy is not bridged at any point of its course, but the traveller can journey from Rangoon to Mogaung with only one short break by ferry at the crossing to Sagaing. From Mogaung the rails are being laid to Myitkhina on the Upper Irrawaddy, which is the extreme point likely to be reached in that direction. The railway thus runs parallel with the river, at varying distances from the stream, the stations on which are Prome (on the Rangoon Prome line) and Mandalay on the left bank; Sagain, Katha, and Myitkhina on the right. There are no cross-country connections, but an extension is being made from Mandalay to the Kunlon Ferry with a view to securing a portion at least of the Yunan trade. But there is in Upper Burma a second great river which drains an enormous area of country. This is the Chinwin, which in volume is practically greater than the Irrawaddy until it joins the latter opposite Myingyan. Unfortunatele it has dangerous shallows and rapids a few miles above the junction and this makes navigation almost impossible at certain periods of the year. Above the shallows is a magnificent waterway extending for hundreds of miles right up to the Singpho country. It is of importance to have good communication with the Chindwin Valley, as local trade may be developed and the best means of gaining this is to run a line of railway from Sagain through Nyinmu to Monywa and even further north. The Chindwin, in this way, would be struck above the rapids and the rivers steamers could ply up stream in perfect safety. This new line is now being surveyed with all possible speed and it seems the most promising that the Railway Company can take in hand. It will probably be given the preference over the Meiktila-Myingyan extension which also has for its object the development of the Chindwin trade. The Company will have to proceed with the Kunlon line in any case, but they will have sufficient funds to enable them to take up other projects.

THERE is a slumbering feeling of dissatisfaction at the action of the Calcutta Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in withholding from the members an important letter from the Government of Bengal, in which the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce was invited on the proposals for working the Kidderpore Docks, and in which it was very distinctly stated that the trade of the port must be prepared to meet the interest on the proposed expenditure, amounting to some Rs. 70,000 per annum. This letter was received on the 20th October and undoubtedly should have been circulated at once to the members for an expression of their opinion; but so far as I could gather from the President's remarks at the Special Meeting on the 27th ultimo, the Committee intended to answer the letter first, and then circulate the correspondence, in other words, they did not intend to consult the members on this very important subject, so vitally affecting the trade of the port. There seems no doubt that but for this meeting the Committee might have assured the Government that the scheme was approved by the Chamber, whereas there is a very strong opposition to it. The onus is therefore strongly on those who support it to prove that the scheme will work.

To be elected Lord Rector of a Scotch University three times is an unusual distinction. A member of the Aberdeen University explains that the students there have ceased to elect ornamental rectors on political grounds. They demand a man who will attend the various university meetings. Thus, although Lord Huntly is a Unionist, his election over Professor Murison who recently contested North Aberdeen in the Liberal interest, does not mean that the Aberdonian youths have abandoned their Liberal inheritance, but that they have elected an academic Home Ruler. The other candidate Professor Murison, though a native, is a resident of London.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER'S SONS have just issued what is described as "a new great standard work" in the shape of a "History of the United States" down to the present day. The following announcement describes the original method adopted for simplifying the sale of the work to the public:—Ring up The Tribune-Scribner's History Club, Telephone No.—, any time from eight a.m. to nine p.m. Give the operator your name and address. He has under his hand direct wires to every District Telegraph Office in New York and Brooklyn. In two minutes a uniformed boy from the branch nearest you will be on his way with single volumes (a complete set if you prefer) and full particulars. *No charge for the service. Keep the boy as long as you like. Pay the messenger no money.*

THE Aberdeen system of electing a Lord Rector is a curiosity of voting. It is a relic of the mediæval system of Paris—long since abandoned by the Parisians themselves, and greatly modified by the other Scotch universities. For the purposes of voting all the undergraduates are divided into four Nations, this, of course, being a meaningless remnant of the mediæval system by which the students of different nationalities elected as chairman a Rector to defend their rights against civic interference. There are four Nations at Aberdeen, Mar, Buchan, and Moray represent students born north of the Grampians. Angus stands for the rest of the world! On the voting day each Nation is locked up in a room by itself. But the students at Aberdeen do not give a direct vote for the Rectorial candidates. They vote for a student who represent them, called the Procurator. After the recording of the vote (which are given orally) the "Procurator" meet in another room, and the successful candidate is he who has a majority of Nations. If the Nations are equally divided the winner is he who has the numerical majority of votes.

WHEN Dr. Jackson, the Bishop of London, died in 1885, the "Pall Mall Gazette" in a leading article immediately suggested Dr. Temple, then Bishop of Exeter, as his successor. It is interesting to know that the suggestion came from Canon Liddon. Mr. Stead tells the story in his *chronique* in the current number of "The Review of Reviews": I was taking Canon Liddon out for his usual Monday's constitutional along the Embankment. We were discussing the question of who should be the new Bishop. Canon Liddon very strongly advocated the appointment of Dr. Temple, who was then Bishop of Exeter. This rather surprised me, because there had been a great outcry on the part of High Churchmen against his appointment to Exeter, owing to the fact that he had written one of the articles in "Essays and Reviews." Liddon, however, insisted that he was of all others the man for London, and as the Canon kept my conscience on ecclesiastical matters in those days I wrote strongly in the *Pall Mall Gazette* advocating Dr. Temple's nomination.

PANTHER-SHOOTING AT MHOW.

CAPTAIN C. J. MELLIS, 9th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, opens the November number of *Scribner's* with a highly interesting article describing his panther-shooting experiences on "a small saddle-backed hill in the hot plains of Central India, not above five miles from the military cantonment of Mhow." We may omit the preliminaries of bait-laying (usually a tethered goat), and proceed to business at once:

"Soon he was clambering up on to the brow of the hill, as I had expected, giving me a clear shot; at that very instant I fired my right at him, hitting him in the buttock, whereupon he stopped dead, turned, and bit at his tail, half sitting up like a huge cat. I at once seized the opportunity to give him the left barrel in the body, but too far back to be very effective. At the shot he turned and ran back down the slope of the hill toward the beaters. Up the trees they went like so many monkeys.

"Presently he returned after a little noisy persuasion from the beaters, only the noise of his oncoming told us he was charging, and I knew that I should not see him until he had burst his way out of the bushes almost on to us. To retreat backward there was scarcely time, and I should probably have fallen over a rock or bush had I tried to. There was nothing for it but to wait and shoot on sight. So we waited. My bhil stood close behind me, and though he had merely a small woodcutter's axe in his hand, he never flinched a step, merely saying, quietly, 'ata, Sahib, ata' (Sahib, he is coming). It was but a wait of a few moments—then out from the dark-green corinda leaves burst the panther's round yellow head, with jaws agape right before us. Quick as thought my rifle went up to my shoulder—both barrels flashed out simultaneously, staggering me with the recoil, for I had six drams of powder in each barrel, and I was enveloped in smoke. There was an instant of uncomfortable suspense. 'Got me or not got me!'—the next second I realised the luck is with me and that I still stand untouched. The smoke cleared. A snarling growl came from inside the bushes—the panther had retreated. My shikari sprang up a tree and looked down, then called to me he could see something yellow. I felt no disinclination to follow him up that tree, and did so. Sitting astride the shaking branches I fired at a small patch of yellow just discernible beneath the bush. Sounds of the brute's body crashing amid the bushes followed the shot—then snarls growing fainter and fainter. At length all was still. After waiting a short while I made my way very cautiously, with triggers on full cock, into the thicket, and came upon the panther stretched out dead beneath an overhanging rock—a perfect picture, for death had not yet robbed the real beauty from his skin or the rounded muscular shape from his body. I need scarcely add that he was in excellent condition To this day I have never cared to reckon up what he cost me in goats. The double shot I fired into the panther when charging took effect in the chest and throat, respectively. I had hollow, or express bullets, in both chambers. The bullet that struck the chest broke up in the muscles and made very little penetration, and I believe that if it had not been for the second bullet, which smashed the lower jaw and penetrated the throat in fragments, the animal must have come on and mauled me. From that day I pinned my faith on the pure lead solid bullet, as recommended by that great hunter, Sir Samuel Baker, for dangerous game. And a later experience with a lion, against whose head I had fired a hollow bullet by mistake, which merely infuriated him into charging, confirmed me in my belief, for my remaining barrel, which contained a solid pure lead bullet, knocked him clean over as he came on."

TRACKING DOWN.

The next goat whose interment is celebrated by the captain was young, juicy, and indiscreet. Happily, however, he was quite unconscious of his danger, had ceased bleating, and was nibbling at the grass about him. From behind a bush scarcely ten yards from the goat the panther stopped and appeared to gaze at the goat with much interest for a second or two. Then he ran out. The goat ran back to the length of his tether. In dashed the panther at him with a spring seizing him by the throat, and turning a complete somersault with the goat held in his jaws. So quickly was it done that the goat had hardly uttered a cry. When they came to the ground the panther he was up underneath, and in with him in an instant, seeming to throw the goat out of his jaws. The latterlay where he fell, gasped a moment or two and was still. Under cover of the scuffle I had cocked my triggers, but as the panther was now gazing keenly around on all sides and seemed to be listening intently, I lay low, determined to wait until his attention became engrossed in his kill. Some minutes of intense alertness passed on the part of the panther before he grew reconciled to the situation, and then he made no attempt to feed, but seized the goat by the neck and attempted to drag it away. But the rope held fast, and as he tugged his chest presented such a tempting shot that I could no longer resist. Slipping my rifle through the screen of branches about me, I took a quick aim and fired. Down he flung the goat one way, and with a snarling roar went flying, crashing through the bushes in another direction. Ah! blissful moment that, as I scrambled in hot haste down from the tree, for there was the very cream of sport in prospect—an exciting follow-up of a wounded, dangerous beast, nothing beats it that I know of for pleasurable excitement—that thrilling watchful advance along the fresh blood-tracks, while your eyes search intently the jungle on every side for timely sight of the crouching, plucky brute, and the safety of your skin often rests on the quickness of your eyes. And of all animals who can crouch concealed like the panther—who more ready to turn upon his foe! Who more fiercely brave in his attack! even though wounded unto death. But this time I did not quite get the sport I looked for. For I had not followed far before I heard the panther growling in the thickets ahead of me. Judging from the sound as to where he lay, I was able to make my way safely round his flank, and so came within view of him standing up and listening seemingly for my approach but evidently badly wounded, and I easily killed him with another bullet."

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

A LARGE representative meeting was held at Lahore, on Friday evening, for inaugurating a commemoration movement of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's rule. The audience included the Protestant and Catholic Bishops, Sir William Rattigan, Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Justices Roe, Reid, and Chatterji, Colonel Brackenbury, and native chiefs and gentlemen from Delhi, Umballa, Karnal, Panipat, Jullunder, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Jhelum, Gujerat Gujranwala, Sialkot, and Wazirabad. Sir W. Rattigan was voted to the chair, and referred to the spontaneous character of the movement, adding: This is not the time nor the place to review the administration of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, but when the review is written the reviewer, if just and candid, must admit that no one else has tried to work more laboriously or conscientiously, or brought to his aid a mind more trained and more experienced in the various departments of the public service than the distinguished public servant who has held the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the past five years. As District Officer, as an Advocate entrusted with one of the most difficult cases that ever occupied a court in this country, as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Province, as Secretary to the Legislative Council of India, as Political, and lastly as the head of a great Provincial Administration, he has been distinguished by a spirit of thoroughness and determination to get to the bottom of things, hating all shams, and practising himself the candour and frankness which he expected from others. He will long live in the memory of those who have had the privilege of knowing him. It is of course not to be expected that while holding such a high office he has succeeded in pleasing everyone or escaped at times hostile criticism. To have done so he would have required to be endowed with more than human virtues, but even those who may have thought that on some given kind of policy he has been mistaken or who have felt disappointed at some decision of his will at least admit that the Lieutenant-Governor adorned his high position by many sterling qualities and that his administration can at least boast the distinguished feature of even-handed justice to all, no matter, what their creed, nationality, class or position. I can claim your support when I ask you to commemorate the rule of such a man as this. In judging what would be a suitable way of doing so, we cannot unfortunately shut our eyes to the dark shadow of impending famine which still hangs over the province, although happily the worst forbodings have been dispelled by the timely showers which have fallen over various parts of the country. At a time like this any costly memorial to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor would be distasteful to him and inopportune itself. It is not proposed to ask support for such a memorial as that. You are all aware that we have our own local Valhalla, the Lawrence Hall, which already boasts the portraits of former Lieutenant-Governors, and no portrait is more worthy of being placed in that distinguished collection than Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's and there is none I am sure whose absence we should more keenly regret in the years to come if we do not take advantage of the present opportunity.

It was decided to limit subscriptions to a maximum of Rs. 50. It was also decided that the surplus after paying for the portrait, should be devoted to objects of public utility. A large committee, European and native, was afterwards appointed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harrington Road, London, England.

WHY DO PEOPLE SWEAR?

IT is perfectly wonderful how many people do swear, and some of them are quite good people. What is it to swear? In a semi-legal sense it is to call upon some Higher Power to be a kind of invisible witness to the truth of what is being affirmed or denied by us. But there is another sort of swearing much more common. The use of all strong and unnecessary languags is really and truly a sort of swearing. If this *dictum* is applied all round, it will be found that the majority of even fairly-educated and well-conducted people do really swear. Let me give a case. Not long since a well-known prelete emphasised his astonishment at the conduct of certain ecclesiastical opponents by saying, "Why, goodness gracious me!"—and then, realising what that really meant, he blushed, and said "I beg your pardon." He knew that he had really—well, I must not say uttered any naughty words, yet he had gone beyond what is usual in very good society. Let me offer another illustration:—Here is a nice, pretty schoolgirl at a five o'clock tea, and she is telling a story of a tennis game, golf, or a ride on her byk, and she interlards her conversation with the too common expletive of modern school girls and boys—awfully. We all know it, and we all do it—awfully bad, or awfully good; awfully nice, or perhaps, by way of change, jolly nasty. Now all that sort of thing is really a species of swearing—use of strong language. Only it is language that is passed in good society as being neither vulgar nor wicked. Years ago, even amongst the "upper ten," there was out and out swearing, and every gentleman, and even some ladies, said ugly words with a freedom that gave no offence, and received no rebuke. There are folk of this ilk who do swear sotto voce. I know of one who indulges in a "swear" that is at once alliterative and three-barrelled. But the swearer—the real, big, hard, brutal, for ever swearing people belong not to the cream, but to the scum, of Society. What the attainments of men and women of the "lower classes," as we call them, are in this line it would not be decent to put on record in the columns of *The Echo*. Oaths, old and horrible; curses, curious and eccentric; and swearing, frequent and disgusting—are the common-place language in the lives of tens of thousands of men, women, and even children. It is not my intention to write upon the immorality of swearing, but rather, if possible, to explain its philosophy. Where shall we find the key to the problem, Why do people swear?

We shall find the answer to that question, if answer there be, not by studying the oaths of the rude, vulgar, and uneducated masses, but by getting at the back of the strong language often indulged in by the polite, the cultured, the refined, and even the innocent. Why do such people use the strong expletives they do? It may be because they copy other people. The boy imitates the father, and the girl the mother. There was a boy—rather a good boy—who said "When I grow to be a man, I shan't go to church, but I shall smoke and swear." "Why?" said his wondering mother. "Because papa doesn't go to church, and he smokes and swears." It is in part imitation—the fashion. But who set the fashion, and why? I do not think boys and girls said "awfully good" and "awfully bad" when I was a boy. How did it come in? It belongs, I venture to suggest, to an age when everybody talks much more than was the case years ago. Talk—sharply, quickly, and more or less with a desire to impress themselves upon other people. But talk is not conversation—that requires memory, imagination, and a good command of language. But when people, old and young, with none of these acquirements will chatter and, having not only too little language to conceal their thoughts, but too little even to express them, try to tell a story or a personal adventure, they are sure to put in all the big, strong, and what they think expressive words they know. But, as their knowledge of good impressive language is both vague and meagre, they drag in what I call their "swear words" Carry this suggestion down into the ranks and lower still into the great mass of the uncultured and somewhat rude classes, and you will find your philosophy equally true. The words they use for emphasis, or angry or excited expletives, are horrid to polite ears; but the use of them means little more morally of immorally than the use of "awfully" or "jolly" higher up in society. Given a smaller number of words stored up in a Bargee's memory, and given, not the gossip of a "five o'clock tea," but a chat in a "pub," or some war of words on the pavement, and the ugly but emphatic expletive will unfortunately roll out of the mouth with a kind of automatic frequency and ease. What says my philosophy, then, to the question, Why do so many people swear? The answer is, an age much given to talk, with meagre memories, limited command of language, and with an intense desire to make an impression, and you will have lots of swearing, some polite, and much that is ugly, rude, and horrid.

Is there any cure for this unpleasant habit? We have got rid of the "mincing miss," with her prunes and prisms" ways; must we submit to the loud girl, "with her mouthing ways and her 'drawing-room "swears"? Is the public schoolboy to be more insufferable than ever just because he is constantly adorning his chatter with "awfully" this, "jolly" that, "tommy rot," "slump," and "bosh"? May we hope that the coming boy and girl, the product of the modern elementary school, are likely to teach their "betters" nicer manners? So far as London is concerd, I think not. One of the leading officials of the School Board gave the other day a very doleful account of the manners of the children of the State reared on codes and stuffed with knowledge, with a sour admixture of creeds. It looks as if after the father shall come the children, only worse. Will our manners of the mouth never improve? Are they as bad on the Continent? Is it true that both in speech and courtesy the Swiss, French, German, and Italian boys and girls are far better mannered than our own children, of all classes. Is it our insularity, combined with our climate and our habit of all restraint, that goes to make us the rude, rough-spoken folk that we are? There is one ray of light. No one can say that the ordinary London lad or City man are discourteous to strangers. We may be rude and rough of speech amongst our comrades and fellows, but thousands of country folk and foreigners could bear testimony to the general courtesy of the London folk. The better times of manners and speech are bound to come by a truer and higher education. The more we know the larger will be our knowledge of words, and, with that larger knowledge of words, and facts, and truth, will assuredly come less use of swear-words, both in the drawing-room and in the streets.—X. in the *Echo*.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 24th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	November 24. Rs. A. P.	December 1. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000 0 0	3,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000 0 0	72,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,21,84,045 14 6	1,21,23,132 8 11
Other Deposits, &c.	6,05,88,848 8 3	6,11,50,813 4 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,22,144 10 10	1,22,677 13 1
Sundries	29,70,842 9 1	30,50,789 7 4
Rs.	10,30,45,881 10 8	10,36,59,413 1 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	55,14,540 0 0	55,49,121 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	86,39,657 12 0	86,33,067 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,91,92,112 13 7	1,99,63,426 8 9
Accounts of Credits do.	1,65,11,398 12 0	1,67,58,783 6 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,01,74,737 3 3	2,46,18,830 7 1
Balances with other Banks	4,73,469 4 10	2,91,417 15 9
Bullion	2,719 11 4	2,719 11 4
Dead Stock	13,24,381 4 11	13,25,015 10 11
Stamps	8,831 9 3	8,469 8 3
Sundries	13,63,921 4 11	13,51,052 5 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,42,199 10 0	89,48,277 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,45,97,282 4 7	1,61,89,253 7 2
Rs.	10,30,45,881 10 8	10,36,59,413 1 7

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 1st December, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,94,813	Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,55,703	Inc.
Other Deposits	5,61,865	do.
Post Bills	533	do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,32,961	Inc.
Loans	7,71,314	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,47,332	do.
Mercantile Bills	15,55,997	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	5,83,929	do.
Do. at Branches	15,91,971	Inc.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1896-97 up to 25th November are as follows:—

In the month of September 1896.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	27,66,143	1,16,17,915	1,43,84,058
Exports	17,56,850	17,45,055	35,01,905
Net Imports	10,09,293	98,82,860	1,08,92,153

To the end of the month of September 1896—(Progressive)

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	2,39,68,773	3,84,27,731	6,23,96,50
Exports	1,09,64,185	1,70,37,482	2,80,01,66
Net Imports	1,30,04,588	2,13,90,249	3,43,94,83

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1896-97.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept. 1896	6,63,000	81,735	6,94,735
To the end of the month of Sept. 1896. (Progressive)	11,50,004	58,35,536	69,85,600

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept. 1896	3,51,001	.....	3,51,001
To the end of the month of Sept. 1896 (Progressive)	5,37,843	80,04,330	85,41,973

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN LOCAL EMPLOY.

THE following is the text of the Public Works Department Resolution mentioned in our last issue, which extends to Government Officers lent

WRITERS AND READERS.

CAPTAIN MAHAN's friends here expect that he will at once use his leisure to go on with another volume of his Influence of Sea Power upon History. He put this great work aside temporarily in order to prepare the now completed life of Nelson. Three volumes of the Sea Power have appeared, and the fourth is to deal with the period 1812-15, a period of great interest in naval history, although it did not give us a Trafalgar.

Dickens for the million! It will be hard to beat an announcement which Messrs. Chapman and Hall make in reference to Dickens. They are to publish a complete set of his works at a guinea—twenty-one volumes at a shilling a volume. Good paper, a decorative red cloth binding, and frontispiece pictures, are all promised for the money. The edition is the more notable because fully half of Dicken's stories are still copyright.

The new volume of the Irish Library, edited by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, will be issued in a few days by Mr. Fischer Unwin. It is entitled Bishop Doyle: a Biographical and Historical Study, by Mr. Michael MacDonagh. As a statesman-prelate, the subject of the memoir figured largely in Irish affairs during the first quarter of the century, and the book contains much information that is new concerning the support by the Episcopacy of the Union of 1800, and throws many curious side-lights on O'Connel as leader of the Repeal Movement. The author, Mr. MacDonagh, is a London journalist, who has also written The Book of Parliament, a historical, anecdotal, and descriptive work which Messrs. Isbister and Co. will shortly publish.

Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish a volume on Charles Lamb and his sister Mary. It is by Mr. Carew Hazlitt, the grandson of William Hazlitt, who was one of Lamb's most intimate friends. The volume contains a variety of new matter, some of it biographical, the rest bibliographical. For example, there are between sixty and seventy letters written by the Lambs, and several of these have never been printed at all. Then there are other letters written to Lamb, and altogether the book is likely to give us interesting new lights on the gentle "Elia."

English lovers of Meissonier have looked forward with interest to the volume of "his life and his art," It will be issued here in a few days by Mr. Heinemann, at the same time that the French edition appears. We are getting an art work and a biography all in one—that is to say, the authoritative memoir of Meissonier is grouped with an exhaustive series of his pictures. Madame Meissonier has put her husband's papers at the disposal of the biographer, M. Greard, of the Academie Francaise. "I place Rembrandt at the head of the classics," says Meissonier in one letter, and the personal note is prevalent throughout.

A three-volume novel and a narrative of adventure which reads like a novel are promised by Messrs. Chatto. The novel comes from the pen of Mrs. Croker, who is taking a very favourable position among women writers. She gives it the title Beyond the Pale, but it will observe the old pale in the sense that it will appear in three volumes. The other book is a translation from the French, and is The Narrative of Captain Coignet, who was a soldier in the Napoleonic era. He wrote down his doings, and now his old manuscript has been edited for French readers by M. Larchey, and translated into English by Mrs. Carey.

Mr. John Lane is about to issue a pair of books that appeal, although in rather different ways, to the child world. The title which Gabriel Setoun gives to a volume of verse is just The Child World. It is appearing uniform with last winter's edition of Stevenson's A Child's Garden of Verses. There are many pictures by Mr. Charles Robinson, and he also illustrates the other book, which is by Mrs. Alice Meynell. She thought at one time of calling it The Darling Young, but instead is using the title The Children. It is a group of essays on children meant for those who have them, or who, not having them, still love them and their ways.

There is to be an English edition by Messrs. Kegan Paul of a somewhat important new American work. This is the history which Mr. Benjamin Andrews has written of America during the past quarter of a century. Mr. Andrews is the president of the Brown University. A detailed history of the United States from 1870 to 1895 could not of course be written yet. What Mr. Andrews has done is to give a summary of the chief events of the period. The work will be very fully illustrated, and will be ready about January.

Two historical novels, one relating to the period of Cromwell, the other to the Arab conquest of Egypt, are announced by Messrs. Blackwood. Miriam Cromwell, Royalist, is the title of the first of these volumes, and the writer is Miss Dora McChesney. The other one is called Armenoso of Egypt, and the author is Dean Butcher, of Cairo. The Dean is chaplain at Cairo, and is a popular figure with English visitors who go there. He is well versed in Egyptology, and now he makes one of the most interesting threads of it the basis of a romance. He really does more than that, for he gives in pretty full detail the story of Armenoso, who would have been the bride of Constantine had not the Fates intervened.

The new volume is almost ready in the series which Mr. John Murray is issuing here dealing with the prominent women of America during Colonial and Revolutionary times. Its subject is Mercy Otis Warran, the sister of James Otis, who played a great part in bringing about the American Revolution. His public career began in 1761, when he put forward the question, "Shall persons employed in enforcing the Acts of Treaty have power to invoke generally the assistance of the executive officers of the colony?" That, of course, was a foretaste of the events which led to America becoming a nation. The point of this memoir of the sister of Otis—the writer being Mrs. Alice Brown—is the light it throws upon his times.

Among the books Mr. Grant Richards will publish early in the new year will be a collection of stories of Malay life and character by Mr. Hugh Clifford British Resident at Pahang. Mr. Richards also hopes to have ready by Jan. 15 Mr. Edward Clodd's new book, whose full title is Pioneers of Evolution: From Thales to Huxley, with an Intermediate Chapter on the Causes of Arrest of the Movement.

Few biographies are awaited with greater interest than The Life of the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, which will appear early in Mr. Murray's next publications. The Life, which will be illustrated, and contain portraits of Mr. Jowett, is the joint work of Dr. Evelyn Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Lewis Campbell. To Dr. Campbell it was that the task recently fell of editing the Republic from Mr. Jowett's papers. As a student, at Oxford, in the first fifties, Mr. Campbell came under the direct influence of Jowett, whose influence in tutorial and other work, was then rapidly rising.

Tom Jones for Family Reading, a venture of which we had something to say some months ago, will be issued next week by Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. The expurgative editress is Mrs. Jean E. M. Fielding, a descendant of the great novelist. Some people will be surprised to see how little Mrs. Fielding has found to expurgate. Many a sensitive soul shocked by a word here or there has chucked Tom aside without turning over another leaf. So the stray expressions of a shocking character have been left out. So has the Molly episode. But in spite of these curtailments Tom Jones remains pretty much what it was. Tom will be found quite safe in the family circle. If the family Tom turns out a success, Mrs. Fielding will deal in the like expurgatorial fashion with Fielding's other novels.

Mrs. Fielding is the authoress of a genealogical work, which, as it was printed (last year) for private circulation only, is known to very few. Some Hapsburgs, Fieldings (or Feildings), Denbighs, and Desmonds, is the title of it. In this work the ancestry of the great novelist is traced to the family of Radolf of Hapsburg, in the thirteenth century, and even two or three centuries earlier. If the genealogy be sound it sheds lustre on the Hapsburgs. Mrs. Fielding brings her genealogical table down to the Rev. Charles Fielding, who died in 1866, the twenty-ninth in direct male descent from the novelist.

There is some talk among the directors and members of the Authors' Club of removing the clubhouse to quarters more central and commodious. The authors not being, as a rule, politicians feel less at home in Whitehall-court than their close neighbours, the members of the National Liberal Club, do. The Authors' Club is somewhat overcrowded. But a flitting to a grander and more convenient house means money. The directors are, accordingly, taking the vote of all the members, each one of whom is asked to reply to the two following questions: Are you in favour of moving? In what quarter of London would you wish the future clubhouse to be situated?

The ex-Bishop of London and new Archbishop of Canterbury long desired the publication of The Parish Register of the City of London, which Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. inform us they hope to publish early in the new year. The compiler of this elaborate work is the Rev. G. Hennessy. He has been engaged upon it for the last twelve years. A record of every City parish and parish church from the earliest times, it is invaluable to students and writers of history. It embodies the materials for a picture of City life, through many centuries to the present day. The volume is to be a royal quarto of six hundred pages.

Mr. John Murry will very shortly have ready for publication a second edition of Mr. Thomas E. Taylor's Running the Blockade the first edition of which appeared only a few weeks ago. The success of Mr. Taylor's book is not surprising. Quite apart from its attractiveness as a record of surprising adventure, the book throws an extremely suggestive light on the innovations, both in blokade running and in the means of preventing it, which the American war produced. To a great many readers these will constitute the real worth and significance of the narrative.

THE LADY WHO USED TO FAINT.

MISS MABEL WILLIAMS, of 18, West Charles-street, Camborne, Cornwall, is nineteen years of age, with dark hair and eyes, and of pleasant appearance and agreeable manner. She had been very ill for four years, and consulted three doctors. During the attendance of one medical gentleman her condition became comatose: he thought her almost dead.

"Did you have good health before your illness?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Williams, "up to that time nothing had been the matter with me. But how I felt during my illness is a question which I can hardly answer, so bad was I. I suffered mostly from pains across my back and shoulders, was in a state of utter weakness, accompanied by an unaccountable chill, leading at times to excruciating pains. I fainted on several occasions."

"Fainted on several occasions."

Naturally Miss Williams was alarmed at this, and was at a loss what to do. It was suggested that probably hospital treatment would alleviate her suffering, and for a time it did; but when she left Redruth Hospital in September last she was just as bad as before, having then no hope whatever of recovery. Continuing, she remarked: "From September till May I suffered unspeakable pains. Just as this time my father happened to notice an article in the *Cornish Post* describing some of the cures effected in various intractable disorders by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He was rather sceptical as regards the benefit to be derived from them, but after some consideration he thought we would try a box. I had not taken many before my appetite returned and I felt better, the results being so good that I continued taking them, dispensing with all other medicines. I soon found that I was rapidly making up for lost time, both in strength and spirits."

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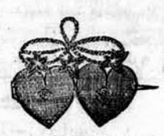

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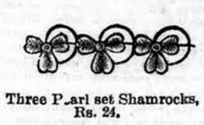

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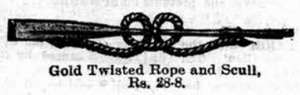

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co